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Agricultural.

THIS IS MISREPRESENTATION.

in the Fiint Democrat of last week we and the following editorial:

"The last issue of the MICHIGAN FARM-ER in speaking of the wool market reported manufacturers as looking around for a substitute for foreign wools, which were too manufacture. No such substitute exists, and it is to the detriment of the American farmer to exclude the fine foreign wools,

"The features of the market at present are the steady demand for fine fleezes, such plowing this year would remedy the coming as will fill the place of Australian wool, evil. There is no doubt that eggs enough becoming scarce and costs more with the duty added than manufacturers

statement as it did from the above paragraph | the moth does its preliminary labor for next is a conundrum.

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eep

Colice

Australia are used in place of those grown egg to prevent hatching, but probably not, in Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and so that the chances are that there will be Michigan if they can be got at lower prices. | cut-worms enough to annoy the producer, It is the question of price alone which determines the choice of the manufacturer in tions. making his selections. He must buy as cheaply as his competitors or he would damage by the Hessian fly, for, in the first have to go out of business. If the duty on place, there was a small spring crop, and Australian wool were removed to-day, it then, as was explained in this correspondwould be purchased by every manufacturer ence last year, the conditions have been antil the price of domestic wool came down again unfavorable for continuing the sup-

Democrat is where it speaks of "a sub- tacles for early eggs. If the fly must lay stitute for foreign wools, which were too eggs they were dropped where no natural who is the owner of one and a quarter sown the 20th here did not appear at the millions of sheep.

The Democrat is cited to the following paragraph from the report of the govern- codling moth population. Their numbers ment statistician, J. R. Dodge, which appeared in the next column to the market report our contemporary quoted from:

"These imports are in very small part eign wool. These imports are mainly rpet wools. The carpet manufacturing ing very important, making all but two or ed States.

maladies or epidemics or parasites or We ask the Democrat, in a spirit of ness, to give this article a place in its plagues in one form or another to diminish columns, as its former remarks really mis- its numbers. represented the meaning of the article it uoted from.

THE analyst of the Massachusetts Board of Health states that only about 80 per cent of the samples of food tested last year were adulterated. This is reported as the lowest et recorded for any year. But it is bad lough. Few states have as good a sysem of food inspection as Massachusetts. and its system is poor and very incomplete. would seem that from one-third to onehalf of the average food eaten by the public more or less adulterated.

It is believed from certain indications hat some of the English operators in cheese "short" on the foreign market for Sepember cheese at a much lower figure than hey can by any possible means secure dock at the present time. This means igher prices for cheese, and may have een the cause of the big advance of the past week.

INSECT ENEMIES.

The question of insect depredations on farm crops has been discussed from every side, and much knowledge has been gained from thoughtful consideration of the subject. There are still, however, many unsettled facts regarding the natural history of these pests, that offer fertile subjects for further investigation. The cut-worm was, in the early part of the season, the main scourge of the farmer and fruit-grower. Hundreds of dollars on some farms measure the loss thus sustained. I think the usually accented opinion is that the egg of the moth hatches in the fall, or latter part of summer, and that the worms hibernate in the soil until revived by the warmth of spring. If this is the universal law, then fall plowing is of no real value to check the numbers of worms in the spring; but if a part of the eggs remain unhatched, then those that are turned under by the plow before hatching out are very likely to fail of making a brood. It is a fact uncontrovertible, that fall plowing does thwart in some way the plans laid for a spring supply of this pest. It is not wholly efficacious, as there will be some worms in the soil still; but I think this very noticeable diminution of numbers is a result of the fact that only the earlier laid eggs of the moth are hatched in the fall. I have often seen in spring little heaps of minute cut-worms, when worms of larger sizes were quite common. If all the eggs were hatched in the fall the worms, as they appear in spring, would be more uniform in size and the small ones would not be found.

The atmospheric conditions probably hasten or retard the egg laying season, and when long wools, and in the swine pens the leadthe season is late, then the eggs that are turned under by fall plowing are rendered infertile, and no cut-worms appear in the crop. But if the egg laying season comes on early, so that all the eggs are hatched, no manipulation of the soil can affect them, for they will emerge as soon as the ground is Fair, brought in their herds of Galloways. sufficiently warm to waken them into ac- A few Herefords were in, also Holsteins; high, duty paid, to mix with fine wools for tivity. This is probably why such different results come from fall plowing. The life history of this insect is probably affected in Shorthorn region, and the only reason given another way: If the season, like the last, is for not bringing them out is that the breedreader and prices higher with free wool late in the spring, the worm crop is accorder a serial of each other's herds. I noingly late. While June 10th usually finds | ticed two very fine bulls, a roan three years Now this extract is not a consistent state the soil exempt from worms, by their change old owned by Mr. Bowditch, and a red four ment of what the FARMER did say, and for into the winged insect or moth, last June old owned by Mr. Oslus, that would keep the purpose of showing the difference be- during the whole month they continued to company with the aged bulls in almost any tween the extracts from the Democrat and destroy corn, millet, beans, and even buck- Shorthorn ring. Both were bred, I think, by what was said in our remarks on the wool wheat until the first of July. If the theory Wm. Curtis & Sons, and indeed most of the hatched until the next spring, then fall

have been deposited for a returning plague next spring, for the conditions have been How the Democrat could fabricate such a similar to last year-hot, dry nights, when spring's campaign. I don't know whether It is a well known fact that the wools of any vicissitude of weather can affect the and to cut off many reasonable expecta-

We are likely to have immunity from ply. No volunteer wheat or rye came up in The funny part of the statement of the stabble fields to furnish convenient recep-

high, duty paid, to mix with fine wools." nutriment could be furnished for the sus-The Australian wool referred to by us is all tenance of the young after hatching, so that ine wool, grown upon Merino sheep, and no summer crop of flies could appear to lay f we are not mistaken that paper at the eggs in the fall wheat crop. Indeed, there time referred to the recent purchases of has been no opportunity for the fly this fall, Merino sheep in Genesee County for ship- even though it had been ever so plenty, ment to Australia to improve this very for the wheat was sown late and has been class of wool, and that by an Australian very slow in coming to the surface. Wheat

surface until Oct. 1st. There has been some catastrophe to the are greatly reduced in our orchards for some cause. I saw a gentleman last evening who was firm in the faith that he reduced their numbers in his orchard by plowing it ning or combing wools, so that the mills late last fall. His fruit is now nearly all oducing cloth of all kinds use very little perfect. The writer did not plow, but sprayed his orchard, and wormy fruit is exceptionally scarce. There may have been a e per cent of the carpets used in the fatality to this family of pests that has come from climatic or other causes in the form of

> There is another side to this question of insect enemies which is worth considering -whether they may not inure to the benefit of the careful and painstaking farmer who applies all the remedies, or uses all the means of extermination to reduce their number in his crops, while the careless producer fails; thus, effort wins by this

opportunity while the crop is short.

A. C. G. THAT fine old Percheron stallion, Duke of Perche, owned by E. Woodman, of Paw Paw, Van Buren Co., died on Wednesday

last from strangulated hernia. He was twenty years old last spring. In the next issue of the FARMER we shall give a short history of this remarkable horse. REPRESENTATIVES of the cheese trade in

Chicago have presented a memorial to the District Attorney alleging that one hundred manufacturers of the product in the State of Illinois adulterate their product to such an extent that it is unfit for food.

For the Michigan Farmer THE HILLSDALE COUNTY FAIR

For the first time, I was a visitor to the Hillsdale County Fair, held at Hillsdale last week. I have heard for years of this fair as the greatest county fair in the State, and after seeing I am bound to believe that the claim is well founded.

Taken as a whole, in grounds suited to the convenience of exhibitors and the pleasure of visitors; in buildings, stalls and pens, substantial, convenient, ample for all purposes; in officers whose sole aim seems to be an effort for success; and lastly in paying attendance, for the people of the county eem to feel that it is their duty to attend the fair and bring their families with them, the Hillsdale County Agricultural Society seems to combine most of the essentials of uccessful exhibition.

The grounds are accessible, being not more than one-quarter of a mile from the central part of the city.

Every one gives the credit for the great success of this society to the long time and efficient Secretary Hon. F. M. Holloway, who has held the office continuously for thirty-three years, but is now, owing to ill health, obliged to decline a re-election, to the regret and sorrow of all.

Lack of time, and the loss of what notes l had taken of names of exhibitors, prevent giving particulars, but I noticed in the horse department large exhibitors of fine Percheron, coach and trotting-bred horses, the latter class perhaps not excelled in the State; the sheep pens were filled with very fine specimens of Merino, Shropshire and ing breeds were represented.

The cattle exhibit was not large, "smaller than usual." I was assured, but there were some good animals, and I had opportunity to examine them closely. Messrs. Darrow & Keith, who are always at the State W. R. Montgomery had his Jerseys. Shorthorns were few in number for this great Shorthorns at the fair, as well as the herds in that section, are all Curtis bred or of

'Curtis blood' as the owners express it. A large carriage shed was filled with all descriptions of fine vehicles, from a trotting sulky and road cart to a fine double carriage, all manufactured in the city of Hillsdale. Agricultural hall was well filled with vege tables, grain, and fruits; the display of vegetables by two market gardeners of the vicinity, in variety, quality, and artistic arrangement is seldom excelled. The ladies fancy and other work usually found in that department, which does so much to enter-

tain visitors at fairs. Farm implements were largely represented for a county fair; and the poultry department with its convenient building and large exhibit must not be forgotten.

But the crowd in attendance was the self, why, with all the facilities for making a fair, and with the many people who should be interested in fairs, each county in Michigan should not hold just such a fair as Hillsdale County. And no answer came.

Leaving this beautiful fair ground and its well-known hospitality and the pleasure of meeting his venerable father, whose illhealth confines him to his house, but whose mind is as bright and active as in years gone by, and who is so pleased to see his old time triends.

Shorthorns are too well known to need de. scription. I was however very desirous of seeing the young Duke bull 38th Duke of to back it. He has quality and constitution. and evidently is growing finely. He confirms Dwight's usual good judgment in selecting sires for the herd, and promises to be a worthy successor of Lord Barrington Hill. hurst. "He must be a good one if he is. LAPEER, Oct. 9, 1888.

REFERRING to the sharp advance in the cheese market at NewYork, the Daily Bulletin observes: The great avidity shown by the home trade to obtain a supply of cheese, even at the rapidly increasing cost, is one of the remarkable features of the situation. Indeed, it is the prime factor stimulating the market at the present moment, and some dealers assert that they have never been so driven in meeting orders from all sections of the country dependent on this locality as at the present moment. The South in particular is a free buyer, and it looks as though there was a rush to make amends for the lull which took place during the yellow fever scare. Unless the demand abates very soon the English trade will probably have to pay pretty high for fall

Over 16,000 baskets of peaches were sent from South Haven at a single shipment dur-

SHEEP AND WOOL IN AUS-TRALIA.

The Effect of Introducing American Merino Rams into Australian Flocks. From the American Wool Reporter.]

The state of the country throughout the great pastoral districts of New South Wales and Queensland has been giving great anxiety to all those connected with the woolgrowing interest. Speakly broadly, it may be said that no rain worth speaking of has fallen since February last, while in some localities it is twelve months since there was

sufficient rain to replenish the tanks and

I have referred before to the fact that New South Wales was at the end of last year carrying about 7,500,000 more sheep than she had ever done before, and I have also expressed the opinion that many of the runs were considerably over-stocked, and that a long spell of dry weather might, under these circumstances, end disastrously. We had the long spell of dry weather, and the losses of stock which were anticipated. although they have not actually taken place, have been very near at hand.

In some cases, squatters have started their sheep traveling on the roads to save their lives, or, at all events, to relieve the position of the remainder of the sheep they have kept on their runs. And in other cases they have accepted extremely low prices for them, in order to get rid of them. To give you an idea of the straits some sheep farmers have been in, I may mention a case in which a squatter sold about 33,000 ewes at 28. 6d. a head for six years old, and 4s. for three, four and five years old. Good Merino wethers, too, of fattening ages, but in lean condition, have been sold at 4s. 3d., and in several cases even lower prices would have been accepted, had it been possible to find any one ready to purchase and to run the risk of traveling the sheep from droughtstricken regions to more favored localities.

Such being the serious nature of the outlook in many districts, you may judge of the feeling of relief which came over our minds when we heard on Saturday morning that steady rain had set in on Friday evening, Aug. 31, over almost the whole of New South Wales Yesterday the news was confirmed, and additional particulars of the rainfall reached us. It has been heavier in Riverina (Southern New South Wales) andin the high table land and country lying to the west of Sydney. In the north and northwest of the colony, however, the rainfall has been lighter. The rain that has already fallen, however, even in the least favored districts, has done a deal of good, and we are all hoping that, since the weather has broken up, the country will be visited by the rains which are usual at this

THE ANNUAL SHEEP EXHIBITIONS. The annual show of the Australian Sheep

made in Fioral hall a fine display of needle, Breeders' Association was opened in Melbourne, yesterday, and has since been visited by a large number of wool growers from all parts of Australia. I have previously mentioned the Barooga flock of sheep, owned by the McFarland Bros., who have, during recent years, gone in for a strong infusion of Vermont blood. Prior to this new blood being introduced their most noteworthy feature and assurance of flock was little heard of, even in their own success, indicating by its presence a district, but during the last three or four special interest in the fair, and I asked my- years it has come to the front very rapidly. This year it has been very successful.

The four most important sheep shows in Australia are probably those of Melbourne. Deniliquin, Hay and Corowa, the three lastnamed places being in Riverina. At the Hay show, which was held early in July, hrong of visitors and exhibitors I was soon the McFarlands succeeded in carrying off omeward-bound with my friend Dwight the champion prizes for grass fed ewes and Curtis, of Addison, where I enjoyed his artificially fed rams. At Deniliquin, a week later, they were very successful, especially in the classes for four-tooth rams. They got the first and the grand champion prize for one ram, and it was said that if the judges had the power they would have given their other exhibit the second prize. The The well kept farm and the grand herd of champion ram was a magnificent sheep, and when it was stated that the McFarlands had a ram to send to Melbourne that would beat him, people were naturally incredulous. At Airdrie. This bull has a pedigree, and merit Corowa, early in August, the Messrs. McFarland again carried off the championship, and at this show, indeed, this firm and the Messrs. Hay, of Boomoonoomana and Collendina, took nearly all the prizes. But the crowning glory of the Vermont graded Barooga sheep was in Melbourne yesterday, when the prediction at Deniliouin was fulfilled, and the McFarlands beat the champion ram at Deniliquin with another Barooga

The grand champion at Melbourne is a magnificent animal, covered all over with a dense fleece of good quality.

The wool is very, and perhaps to Austra-

lian eyes, excessively yolky, and will lose very much more in scouring than pure Australian merino wool will do. But it is claimed that in spite of this, the fleeces when scoured absolutely clean are far heavier than even the largest Australian fleeces, though this has never yet been proved in a public contest. But this is certain, that these sheep are really very profitable ones, and that rightly or wrongly, a great boom in them is setting in. Both the grand champion rams (Melbourne and morrow, and a sensational price is exone. In my next letter I may be able to give you some information about the prices realized for them, and the weights of the fleeces, both scoured and greasy.

THE MILLS TARIFF BILL. Complete List of Articles upon which Duties are Changed or Abolished.

The New Clip-Condition of the Industry-

The following is a copy of the Mills Bill passed by the House of Representatives, so far as any changes are made from the tariff now in operation. Those sections modifying the methods of collection are omitted. When hist reported from the Ways and Means Committee the bill contained the clauses inclosed in [brackets], but not those printed in italics. As it finally passed the house it contained those portions printed in italies, but not those inclosed in brackets. These changes are the result of amendments made to the original bilt in the House:

THE PREE LIST Be it enacted, etc. SEC. 1. That on and after the first day of [July] October, eighteen hun-dred and eighty-eight, the following articles mentioned in this section, when imported, shall be exempted from duty:

Timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves. Timber, squared or sided. Wood unmanufactured, not especially enu merated or provided for.

Sawed boards, planks, deals and all other articles of sawed lumber. Hubs for wheels, posts, last-blocks, wagon-blocks. cks, oar-locks, gun blocks, heading-b and all like blocks or sticks, rough, hewn o sawed only.

Staves of wood. Pickets and palings. Laths. Shingles.

Clapboards, pine or apruce.

Provided, That if any export duty is laid upon the above-mentioned articles or either of them, by any country whence imported, all said ar

ticles imported from said country shall be sub ject to duty as now provided by law.
Salt, in bags, sacks, barrels or other packages, or in bulk, when imported from any country which does not be a provided by the same of t try which does not charge an import duty upon salt exported from the United States.

Flax straw. Flax, not backled or dressed. [Flax, hackled, known as dressed line.] Tow, of flax or hemp.

Hemp, manila, and other like substitutes for

Jute butts. Sun, sisal-grass and other vegetable fibers. Burlaps, not exceeding sixty menes in a confidence of flax, jute or hemp, or of which flax, jute or flax, jute or hemp, shall be the compo

nent material of chief value. Bags of jute for grain.

Machinery designed for the conversion of jute or jute butts into cotton bagging, to-wit, cards roving frames, winding frames and softeners. Iron or steel sheets, or plates, or taggers iron, coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture

which these metals is a component part, by he dipping or any other process, and co cially known as tin plates, terne plates and elatine and all similar proparations

Glycerine, crude, brown or yellow, of the specific gravity of 1.85 or less at a temperature of 00 degrees Fahrenheit, not purified by refining or distilling.

[Fish-glue, or isinglass.]

erwise specially enumerated or provided for. Sheep-dip.

Extract of hemlock and other bark used for

Indigo, extract of, and carmined. Iodine, resublimed.
[Licorice juice.] Oil croto

mp seed and rape-seed oil. Petroleum. Alumina-alum, patent alum, alum substi-

and alums in crystals or ground.

All-imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters. Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, manufact

Boracic acid, borate of lime and borax. Copper, sulphate of, or blue vitriol. Iron, sulphate of, or copperas. Potash, crude, carbonate of, or fused and

austic potash.

Chlorate of potash and nitrate of potash, or altpeter crude. Sulphate of potash, Sulphate of soda, known as salt cake, crude refined, or niter cake, crude or refined, and

Sulphur, refined, in rolls. Wood tar. Coal-tar, crude. Coal-tar, products of, such as naphtha, benzine, benzole, dead oil, and pitch.

All preparations of coal-tar, not colors or and not acids of colors and dyes. Logwood and other dyewoods, extracts and Alizarine, natural or artificial.

Spirits of turpentine.
[Bone-black, ivory, drop-black, and bone-Ocher, and ochery earths, umber and umber

earths, sienna and sienna earths, when dry.
[All preparations known as essential oils, e pressed oils, distilled oils, rendered oils, alkalies, alkaloids, and all combinations of any of the foregoing and chemical compounds and salts by whatever name known, and not specially enumerated or provided for]. Olive oil, salad oil, cotton-seed oil, whale oil, seal oil, and neats-foot oil. All barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds,

All barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbous roots, and excrescences, such as nutgalls, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, grains, gums, and gum resins, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots and stems, vegetables, seeds and seeds of morbid growth, weeds, woods used expressly for dyeing, and dried insects, any of the foregoing which are not edible and not specially enumerated or provided for. All non-dutiable crude minerals, but which have been advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, not specially enumerated or provided

facture, not specially enumerated or provide All earths or clays unwrought or unmanufact

[China clay or kaoline.]
[China clay or kaoline.]
[Class plates or discs, unwrought, for use in the
manufacture of optical instruments, speciacies and eye-glasses.

Opium, crude, and not adulterated, containing nine per centum and over of morphia, for medicinal purposes.

Iron and steel [cotton ties or] cotton ties or hoops for baling or other purposes [for baling purposes] not thinner than number twenty wire gauge.

wire gauge. Needles, sewing, darning, knitting, and all others not specially enumerated or provided Copper, imported in the form of ores, regulus of, and black or coarse copper and copper cement, old copper fit only for re-manufacture.

Antimony, as regulus or metal. Quicksilver. Chromate of iron or chromic ore. Mineral substances in a crude state and met

als unwrought, not specially enumerate provided for. Brick, other than fire-brick.

German looking-glass plates made of blown plass and silvered.

Vegetables in their natural state or in salt or brine, not specially enumerated or provided

Chicory root, ground or unground burnt or prepared.
Acorns and dandelion root, raw or prepa and all other articles used, or intended to be used, as coffee or substitutes therefor, no specially enumerated or provided for.

Cocoa, prepared or manufactured.

Dates [plums and prunes].

Currants, Zante or other. Meats, game and poultry.

Egg yelks.
Beans, peas and split pease.
[Pulp, for paper-makers' use.]

Bibles, books and pamphlets, printed in ther languages than English, and books and namphiets and all publications of foreign governments, and publications of foreign societies, distorical or scientific, printed for gratuitous

Bristles. Bulbs and bulbous roots, not medicinal. Feathers of all kinds, crude or not dressed red or manufactured.

Grease. Grindstones, finished or unfinished. Curled hair, for beds or mattresses. Human hair, raw, uncleaned and not drawn.

[Hatters' furs, not on the skin.] Hemp and rape seed, and other oil-seeds of [Lime.] Garden seeds [Linseed or flaxseed.]

[Marble of all kinds, in block, rough or Osier or willow, prepared for basket makers'

[Plaster of paris, when ground or calcined.] Rags, of whatever material composed. Rattans and reeds, manufactured but not made up into finished articles. [Paintings, in oil or water colors, and statu-ary not otherwise provided for. But the term

statuary" shall be understood to include proessional productions of a statuary or a sculp Stones, unmanufactured or undressed, free-stone, granite, sandstone, and all building or ental stone.

All strings of gut or any other like material Waste, all not specially enumerated or provided for. DUTIABLE LIST, GENERAL

SEC. 2. That on and after the 1st day of [July] October, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed on the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected and paid the follow ng rates of duty on said articles severally: Glycerine, refined, three cents per pound. Acid, acetic, acetous, or pyroligenous acid, exceeding the specific gravity of 1.047, five

conts per pound.

Castor beans or seeds, twenty-five cents per Castor beand or seeds, twenty-inushel of fifty pounds.
Castor oil, forty cents per gallon.

Flaxseed or linseed oil [ten] Afteen cents per Licorice, paste or rolls [four] five cents per Licorice juice, thirty-Ave per centum ad valorem.

Baryta, sulphate of, barytes, manufactured, one-eighth of one cent per pound. (Cement, Roman, Portland and all others,

ton per centum ad valorem.]
[Whiting and Paris white twenty per cen-Chromate of potash, two and one-half cents per pound.

Bichromate of potash, two and one-half cents

per pound.
Acetate of lead, brown, two cents per pound. Acetate of lead, white, three cents per pound. White lead, when dry or in pulp, or when ground or mixed in oil, two cents per pound. Orange, mineral and red lead, one and one-

half cent per pound.

Litharge, one and one-half cents per pound. Nitrate of lead, two cents per pound.

Magnesia, medicinal, carbonate of, three ents per pound.

Magnesia, calcined, seven cents per pound.

Magnesia, sulphate of, or Epsom salts, onefourth of one cent per pound. Prussiate of potash, red, seven cents per

Prussiate of potash, yellow, three cents per Nitrate of potash, refined, or refined saltneter, one cent per pound. Sal soda, or soda crystals, one-eighth of one

cent per pound.

Bicarbonate of super-carbonate of soda, and saleratus, calcined or pearl ash, three-fourths of one cent per pound. Hydrate or caustic soda, one-half of one cent

Soda silicate or other alkaline silicate, onefourth of one cent per pound.
Sulphur, sublimed, or flowers of, twelve dol-Ultramarine, three cents per pound.

Paris green, twelve and one-half per centum

ad valorem.

Colors and paints, including lakes, whether dry or mixed or ground with water or oil, not specially enumerated or provided for, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Zinc. oxide of, when dry, one cent per pound:

when ground in oil, one and one-half cents per All medicinal preparations known as cerates conserves, decotions, emulsions, extracts, solid or fluid, infusions, juices, liniments, lozenges, mixtures, mucilages, ointments, oleoresins, pills, plasters, powders, resins, suppo-

tories, sirups, vinegars, and waters, of any of which alcohol is not a component part, which are not specially enumerated or provided for, twenty per centum ad valorem. All ground or powdered spices not specially enumerated or provided for, three cents per

pound. Proprietary preparations, to-wit: All cosmetfroprietary proparations, or lozenges, sirupa, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, spirits, oils, or preparations, or compositions, recommended to the public as proprietary articles or prepared according to propriettry attends or specifics some private formula as remedies or specifics for any disease or diseases or affections affecting the human or animal body, including all the human or animal body. oilet preparations whatever used as app tonet preparations whatever used as applica-tions to the hair, mouth, teeth or skin, not spe-ctally enumerated or provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Morphia or morphine and all salts thereof,

Morphia or morphine and all saids states fifty cents per ounce.

Acid, tannic or tannin, fifty cents per pound. China, porcelain, parian and bisque, earthen stone or crockeryware composed of earthy or mineral substances, including plaques, ornaments, charms, vases and statuettes, painted, printed, enameled, or gilded, or otherwise decorted to any manner, [forty-five] #ff per

prated in any manner, [forty-five] Afty per China, porcelain, parian, and bisque ware not corated in any manner, forty per centum ad

White granite, common ware, plain white or White granite, common ware, plain white of cream-colored, lustered or printed under glaze in a single color; sponged, dipped, or edged ware thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Brown earthenware, common stoneware, gastions and roofing tiles, not specially enumerated or provided for, and not decorated in any manner, twenty nar centum ad valorem.

anner, twenty per centum ad valorem. All other earthen, stone and crockeryware, white, colored or bisque, composed of earthy or mineral substances, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, and not decorated in any manner, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.
Paving tiles, not encaustic, twenty per thirty per centum ad valorem. All glazed or enameled tiles [fifty], forty-for centum ad valorem.

Slates, slate pencils, slate chimney-pieces, mantels, slabs for tables, and all other man factures of slate, twenty per centum ad va-

Green and colored glass, bottles, vials, demb johns and carboys (covered or uncovered), pickle or preserve jars, and other plain, molded or pressed green or colored bottle-glass. not cut, engraved, or painted, and not specially enumerated or provided for [three-fourths of] one cent per pound; if filled and not otherwise provided for, and if the contents are subject to an ad valorem duty, or to a rate of duty based on their value, the value of such bottles, value or other vessels shall be added to the value of the contents for the ascertainment of the dut able value of the latter; but if filed and not otherwise provided for, and the contents are not subject to an ad valorem duty or to a rate of duty based on their value, they shall pay a duty of [three-fourths of] one cent per pound in addition to the duty, if any, on their contents

tents. [Flint and lime glass bottles and vials, and other plain, molded, or pressed flint or lime glassware, not specially enumerated or pro-vided for, thirty per centum ad valorem, filled, and not otherwise provided for, and the contents are subject to an ad valorem duty, or to a rate of duty based on their value, the value of such flint or lime glass bottles or rials, or other vessels of like material above. provided for, shall be added to the value of the contents for the ascertainment of the dutiable value of the latter; but if filled, and not other. wise provided for, and the contents are not subject to an ad valorem duty, or to a rate of duty based on their value, they shall pay a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem in addition to the duty, if any, on their contents.]

Cylinder and crown glass, pol shed, above twenty-four by thirty inches square and not exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches square

window-glass, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square, one and three-eighths cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding sixteem by twenty-four inches square, one and [one-fourth] five-eighths cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding twenty four by thirty inches square, [one and one-haif] two cents per pound; all above that, [one and three-fourths] two and one-half cents per pound; Provided, That unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window-glass, imported in boxes contain ing fifty square feet as nearly as sizes will permit. ing H of square feet as nearly as sizes with permit, now known and commercially designated as Afty feet of glass, single thick, and weighing not to exceed Hty-five pounds of glass per box, shall be entered and computed as Afty pounds of glass only; and that said kinds of glass imported in boxes containing as nearly as sizes will permit Rifu feet of glass, now known and commercially designated as fifty feet of glass, double-thick, and not exceeding ninety pounds in weight, shall be entered and computed as eighty pounds of glass only; but in all other cases the duty shall be commuted according to the actual weight of glass. [Cast polished plate-glass, unsilvered, about twenty-four by thirty inches square and not ceeding twenty-four by sixty inches aquare twenty cents per square foot; all above the

forty cents per square foot.] Cast polished plate-glass, silvered, or lock ing-glass plates, above twenty-four by thirty inches square and not exceeding twenty-four

square foot; all above that, forty-five cents per square foot. Porcelain and Bohemian glass, chemical glassware, painted glassware, stained glass and all other manufactures of glass, or of which glass shall be the component material of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for forty per centum ad valorem. Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, six dollars per

Steel ranway bars and railway bars made in

part of steel, weighing more than twenty-five pounds to the yard [and slabs and billets of steel], eleven dollars per ton. Bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than one inch wide nor less than three-eighths of one inch thick, seven-tenths of one cent per pound; comprising round fron not less than three-fourths of one inch in diameter, and square fron not less than three-fourths of one inch square, and flats less than one incl wide or less than three-eighths of one inch thick, round iron less than three-fourths of one thick, round iron less than three-fourths of one inch and not less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, and square iron less than three-fourths of one inch square, one cent pound: Provided, That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than iron in

bars, and more advanced than pig-iron, except eastings, shall be rated as fron in bars, and, pay a duty accordingly; and none of the above-iron shall pay a loss rate of duty than thirtyfive per centum ad valorem: Provided, further That all iron bars, blooms, billets, or sizes or shapes of any kind in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel, shall be subject to duty of not less than twenty dollars per ton. Iron or steel tee-rails, weighing not over twenty-five pounds to the yard, fourteen dollars, per ton; iron or steel flat rails, punched, fifteen dollars per ton.

Round iron, in colls or rods, less than sevensixteenths of one inch in diameter, and bars or

shapes of rolled iron, not specially enumerated or provided for, one cent per pound.

Iron or steel Aas, with longitudinal ribs, for the nanufacture of fencing, four-tenths of a cent per Sheet iron, common or black, thinner than one inch and not thinner than number twenty wire gauge, one cent per pound; thinner than number twenty wire gauge and not thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge one and

ne-tenth of one per cent. per pound; thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge and not than number twenty-nine wire gauge, one and one-fourth of one per cent. per pound; thinner than number twenty-nine were gauge. and all iron, commercially known as comm or black taggers iron, whether put up in boxes or bundles or not, thirty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That on all such iron and steel sheets or plates aforesaid excepting on what are known commercially as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin, when galvanized or coated with zinc or spelter, or other metals. or any alloy of those metals, one-fourth of one cent per pound additional when not thinner than number twenty wire gauge; thinner than number twenty wire gauge and not thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge, one-half cent per pound additional, and when thinner than twenty-five wire gauge, three-fourths of one cent per pound additional.

Hoop, or band, or scroll, or other iron, eight

nches or less in width, and not thinner than names or less in wides, and the children number ten wire gauge, one cent per pound; thinner than number ten wire gauge and not thinner than number twenty wire gauge, one and one-tenth cents per pound; thinner than and one-tenth cents per pound; thinnel and one-tenth cents per pound; thinner than-number twenty wire gauge, one and three-tenth cents per pound; Provided, That all ar-ticles not specially caumerated or provided for, whether wholly or party manufactured, made from sheet, plate, hoop, band or scroli fron herein provided for, or of which such sheet, plate, hoop, band or scroli fron shall be the material of chief value, shall pay one-fourth of one cent per pound more duty than that imposed on the iron from which they are made, or which shall be such material of chist value.

Cast iron pipe of every description, six-tenths of one cent per pound. Cut nails and spikes, of iron or steel, one cent

per pound. Out tacks, brads, or sprigs, thirty-five per

centum ad valorem.

Continued on Eighth Page.



Records in the Grand Circuit.

This was the sixteenth year of the Grand Circuit, says the Philadelphia Record of Saturday last, and the following "best on records" were made on the trip from Cleveland to New York: Brown reduced the four-year-old stallion record to 2:1814. Guy trotted in 2:1214, the fastest mile made in public this season. His 2:141/4 is also the fastest contested heat of the year, and his quarter through the stretch at Hartford in 30%s., the fastest quarter ever trotted in public. Susie S. reduced the eastern-bred four-year-old record to 2:18. Johnston re duced the pacing record to saddle to 2:13; paced a mile in 2:12, the fastest heat of the year; paced a half in 1:00%, and a quarter in 291/4s., the fastest time ever made at the distance in harness. Arrow reduced the five-year-old pacing record to 2:131/4. Bessemer reduced the four-year-old stallion pacing record to 2:15. Roy Wilkes reduced the five-year-old stallion pacing record, and also the race record for pacing stallions to 2:1414. An unprecedented feature also appeared in the 2:24 class at Island Park when Del Monte had a walk-over for the deciding heat. His mile in 2:3714 was the only one in the Grand Circuit of 1888 that was not finished below 2:30. Sixty-seven races were trotted and 22 paced at the eight meetings. The former called for 282 heats and the latter 92. Of the 374 contested heats, 242 were won by descendants of Hambletonian, 62 by the descendants of Mambrino Chief, 17 by the descendants of Pilot Jr., 9 by the Morgans, 6 by the Clays, and the balance by families not coming under any of the above heads. Two hundred and thirty-five of all the heats trotted were finished below 2:25, and 64 below 2:10. Sixty-one of the heats paced were finished below 2:20, and 83 below 2:25. One hundred and eighty-eight horses started at the Grand Circuit meetings this season, and forty of them were winners. The Hambletonian family supplied 100, the Mambrino Chief 22, the Morgan 13, the Pilot Jr., 7, the Clays five and the Normans 2. Eighteen of the forty winners secured but one set of brackets. Eight received first money in two races, eight also received first money in three races. Golden Rod and Favonia each won four races. Spofford, J. B. Richardson and Jack each won five, while T. T. S. who has trotted more races in fast company than any horse out this season, landed six. Geneva S., T. T. S., B. B. Custer, Jeremiah and Balsora Wilkes are the only horses that started at all of the Grand Circuit meetings.

A Well-Developed Sire.

A correspondent of the London Live-Stock-Journal, Mr. Geo. Boudass, notes examples and gives his ideas of the sire that may depended on, to always get good stock. He says that for a sire you must have a herse with plenty of well-developed muscle all over the body, and the more regular and even it is, the more regular and even will his stock come. He adds: "The breeding of sheep and horses has always been a hobby of mine, as it was of my father's, and I have made a special study of the means to be adopted to prevent disease. I believe it is essentially necessary to have stock in perfect health for breeding, and no matter how well you may have mated your mares, if certain amount of vinegar daily with their ferior diet, you can not expect to get a well- similarly treated." muscular horse. I also like a good pedigree for a sire, and may say that no one has studied the question of pedigree in connection with breeding more closely than myself. am convinced that a good sire must have well-developed muscle all over, and the more even it is in all parts, the more even will his stock come. If he is light in mus cular development his stock will come weak and light. If uneven in development (large in one quarter, small in another), so his stock will be uneven and irregular. You can find horses that will get good sound, selling horses, such as dealers will buy and pay the breeder well, but still they are not the firstclass sires for riding and show horses. I am quite aware that very good judges of horses have totally different opinions from mine with respect to sires, but an opinion is worth nothing until it is put to a practical test, and then it must be judged by facts produced. I have had several stallions in my time, and they have got exactly the horses I expected, and I have not been deceived by any of them. The summing up is:

1. A good constitution, perfectly sound in wind, limb and eye-sight.

2. Weil developed muscle in every limb, and of even caliber and texture, firm attachments, se that no one can say which is the heaviest or lightest limb.

3. Even and straight action, and when sent to walk and trot slowly down an incline, on hard macadamized road, stand straight behind him, and see if all the joints extend and flex evenly and straight or as near to this as you can possibly have it.

4. A good pedigree on both sides with a certain amount of in-breeding, to keep a family likeness in your produce.

5. A horse must be in perfect health dur ing the season. If he should fall amiss from any cause whatever, stop him of his work, as he will not get good stock out of

Enough English for a Horse Trade. I heard a story the other day which amused me at first and then set me to thinking. It was about an old German who was something of a horse jockey, and was not over-scrupulous about selling a poor horse at the price of a good one. He often, too, made his limited knowledge of the English day he was offering for sale to a stranger a horse that seemed to be physically unobjectionable. His limbs were free from blemish and he appeared to have the points of a good

"Now," said the old fellow, "I vill be blain mit you. Dees horse don't got no devects except von. He vas strong and shentle; he vill bull like a blaster, he vas tough like a pine knot, and dere vas notting pad abouit him except one ting-he don't look vell."

"Is that the only thing wrong about him?"

asked the purchaser. "All vot I knows about," was the honest answer. "It's too pad, really too pad, that he vas so pairfect in everything except dot he don't look vell. Vy, ef he only looked vell I wouldn't sell dot horse vor dvice vat I offer him vor."

But the purchaser didn't seem to care much for looks, so he took the horse at what he considered a bargain.

In a few days, ho vever, he came back to the seller in a high rage. "You have swindled me outrageously!" he exclaimed. "That horse you sold me as

a perfect animal is as blind as a bat!" "Vell, dot's vot I tole you," answered the German, very coolly.

"You told me nothing of the sort," retorted the other hotly. "You said that his only fault was that he didn't look well."

'Vell, of course! dot's vot I say now," said the old rascal. "He don't look vell. How can he look at all ven he don't got no eyes to look mit? You see, my vrend, 1 don't got much English education-yust enough to sell horses."- Western Plowman.

Horse Gossip.

It is expected that fully 500 will be added to the list of 2:30 horses this year.

PANCOAST is recovering from the effects of the lightning stroke which nearly killed him some months ago.

JACK the fast son of Pilot Medium, has won a total of \$12,500 this year, and got his record down to 2:191/4.

LOT SLOCUM, by Electioneer, reduced his record to 2:17% in a trial against time at the Spokane Falls (W. T.) meeting.

PRINCE WILKES, 2:14%, has won 17 out of 20 races in his four years on the turf. Oliver K., 2:1614, Patron, 2:1414, and Guy, 2:1214, are the only horses that ever beat him.

SPHINK, the only son of Electioneer in this State, will not be started in a race this fall as expected. He caught cold, and his owner decided to send him home. He had made a season in the stud before he was put in train-

DANIEL HIBBARD, of Jackson, has pur. chased from J. E. Ballon, of Huntertown, Ind., the three-year-old Perry Wilkes, by the greater part of the carbon will be con-Wayne Wilkes, dam by Fisk's Mambrino Chief; 2d dam by Magna Charta; 3d dam by Field's Royal George.

MR. FRANK ALDRICH, of Lenawee County, this State, lost his stallion Hambletonian George, by Masterlode, recently, by colic, at Adrian, where he had him and five of his get on exhibition at the county fair. He was the sire of Ed Mack, 2:27.

FIRENZI is another shattered idol.-Philadelphia Record, Oct. 6th. Dispatch from Jerome Park. October 8th: Second race, thirteen-sixteenths of a mile, starters, Firenzi and Kaloolah. Firenzi won; time, 1:20. Pretty good for a shattered idol.

SURPRISE, a five-year-old chestnut horse by gases. McGregor Chief, dam by Sam Kirkwood, dropped dead while scoring for the second heat of a race at Norfolk, Neb. He had a record of 2:23%, made at Marshalltown, lowa, in June, and was sold for \$5,000 ten minutes after he made it.

OUR Paris correspondent says: "The practice is spreading to give, during hot weather, to draft horses and oxen, some vinegar in be in the air, and hold them in the proper their drink. The animals relish it, and it keeps them in robust health. The soldiers of ancient Rome and of Carthage received a if they are out of health or badly fed on in- rations, the Russian soldiers of to-day are

MR. DAVID HENNING, of Wheatfield, Calhoun County, has purchased the yearling stallion Paco 6772, by Hamdallah 2917, he by Hamlet 160, by Volunteer 55, a son of Hambletonian 10. The dam of, Paco was Evelyn and the more I see of breeding the more I by Swigert 650; 2d dam, Bay Fanny, by Richard's Bellfounder 63. The breeding of this youngster makes him a great addition to the trotting horse interest in this State.

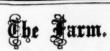
> THE chestnut colt Trade Mark, foaled 1886. by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Trade Dollar, by Norfolk, threw his exercise lad while being worked on the Coney Island Boulevard on Wednesday of last week, ran away and coilided with a tree, killing himself almost instant ly. He was the property of Walter Olney, who purchased him at the recent Haggin sale for \$1,375.

J. C. King, of San Diego, Col., writes as follows to the Scientific American: Take a bat- limited that acquisition to ammonia, cartery or magneto machine, one that gives a bonic acid and watery vapor; but modern light current, say such as can only be felt with moist hands. Attach one terminal to acid and phosphide of hydrogen in our sumthe animal's bit, the other to the shoe. If the horse suffers from the shoe or nail he will squirm under the test. If there is no irritation he will pay no attention to it. A little electrical science in the blacksmith shop would locate much unnecessary suffering.

race for the Czarowitz stakes, which is always an interesting event to English turfites. In the betting before the race, Kenilworth was made the favorite, Trayles stood second and Acme third. The winner was the filly Tenbreus, with 20 to 1 against her, Millstream second, and Trayles third. The winner is four years old, and carried 124 pounds, while Kenilworth, the favorite, is three years old and carried 99 pounds. It will be seen that Tenbreus' victory was a notable one, as she carried the top weight.

At the Western Michigan Fair, held a Grand Rapids, this season, E. B. Rogers, of Bedford, Calhoun County, exhibited his three-year-old Ciydesdale stailion Young Baron, which took first premium in his class, and also first premium in the Morton House special, where he showed for all work among eight competitors. At the Kalamazoo fair last week, Young Baron took first premium again, making five blue ribbons he has carried home in three years. Young Baron was imported by his present owner from Canada when he was nine months old, and is fifteen sixteenths bred, dappled dark bay in color language serve him a useful purpose. One stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,400 pounds, and has remarkable action.

> At the meeting of the Kentucky Horse Breeders' Association at Lexington on Mon' day last, Belle Vara, by Vatican, a son of elmont, dam by Estill's Eric, lowered the record for yearlings by trotting a mile in 2:38. The fractions were trotted as follows: 89% $1:20, 2:01\frac{1}{2}, 2:38$. The fastest yearling record previously was by Fleet in California last spring, 2:44. Then Axtell, the great twoyear-old, started to beat Bell Boy's record of 3:26 over that track, and did it in fine shape, making the mile in 2:23 without a skip. This now stands as the best two-year-old record. Belle Vara was sold immediately after her



The Character of the Soil.

The Indiana Farmer says: Farmers generally judge of the quality of soil by its color. If it is a clay loam of a pale cream color it is generally condemned to the grade of a poor soil, and this decision, like most color of a clay depends on the presence of of the crops we raise; but iron oxide is an active absorbent of gases from the air, and especially of ammonia, which is an important soil nearly always depends on the presence of imperfectly decayed vegetable matter. About half the dry weight of vegetable matter is carbon, which is one of the most remarkable substances in nature. Our familiar acquaintance with it is in the form of charcoal, but in this form it is not quite pure, as it holds the earthy matter, which represents the ashes of the wood of which it was made. Another form generally known as black lead, or plumbago, is represented in the pencil with which these lines are written; but still this is not pure. The diamond is pure carbon. We habitually associate a dark color with carbon, but starch and sugar, when pure, are intensely white, yet 40 per cent of each is carbon, yet sugar and starch when separated from the other elements combined with it, form a very dark charcoal.

In the slow decay of vegetable matter in the soil, changes take place identical with the changes in burning charcoal, except that the carbon is left in a state of very minute division. In this decay, the amount of carbon remaining depends very much on the more or less perfect exclusion of the air and the amount of moisture present. A organic matter, and that it will rapidly run green crop turned under ten inches deep, and remaining undisturbed for twelve or or five inches, and is thrown up to the air to those who come after." and light, in six months after being covered sumed.

On this account a green crop turned un der in the summer should never be turned up the next spring. If it becomes necessary to plant a cultivated crop on such ground, the spring breaking should be but half the depth of the turning under. The gases from the decaying matter below will keep the soil in a loose and porous condition without the cultivation extending down to the decaying mass. The vegetable mold formed from this decaying mass greatly increases the absorbent property of the soil well to the absorption of moisture in the form of watery vapor, as of the permanent

equal. Yet the carbon which gives it these best possible trap to catch the ammonia and and before harrowing I spread on 1,200 other gaseous elements of fertility that may condition to be used for plant food. To in the soil is preserving its fertility; and

In order to retain the gases absorbed by the soil from the atmosphere, or washed from it by rains, it is important that the naked soil be not exposed to the direct rays of the summer sun. It is better that a field lying fallow should be covered with a crop of weeds than that it should lie entirely naked. Nature preserves the fertility of our forests by an under growth of shrubbery and an annual mulch of leaves completely covering the surface. Even a pile of stone or of boards covering the ground for a few years will give to the spot a wonderful degree of fertility. This is chiefly owing to the preservation of the absorbed ammonia but it may be that the darkness thus secur-

ed promotes nitrification in the soil. In considering the fertilized matter ab sorbed from the air, we have heretofore chemistry has detected a trace of phosphoric mer atmosphere. This we might infer from the fact that all animal substances contain phosphorus though in minute quantities, and in decomposition this passes into the air in decomposition with oxygen or hydrogen. But either of these forms is On Wednesday last, the second day of the easily absorbed by water and thus washed Newmarket October meeting, occurred the out of the air by every rain. These contributions from the air should be preserved by covering it from the volatilizing influence of the summer sunshine. Much of the fertilizing influence of a dover crop is in the perfect manner it covers the earth.

The Dairy Business.

F. D. Curtis, in the Country Gentleman says in his opinion the modern cream-gathering butter-factory is a big blessing to the women on the farm, and adds: "Does any one suppose that the butter, which might be made from all this mass of cream, if made and cared for, and sold from the farmers homes, would average as much in price as the patrons get, less three cents a pound? If they do they are mistaken. It will not average as much by five cents, and perhaps more. The most of it would never reach a higher grade than that of 'store butter.' It is an advantage to have ready money, which the factory returns, and not be obliged to take 'store pay.' With small dairymen the factory system is the thing which should be, and with larger ones also; unless they were situated so as to make a full suc

ess of the business." Mr. Curtis, commenting on the abandon ment of a New York cheese factory and the poor patronage of a butter factory, says the reason is found in the fact that the high prices of hay beguiled the farmers into the roduction of what offered more immediately great returns, and remarks again; "The eeming gain in money for hay, has long ago peen offset by the loss in the fertility of the farms. An intelligent hay-buyer openly endorsed my sentiments. He said: 'The farmers must return to cows, or they will race for \$2,500, to H. Simmons, of Louisville. ruin their farms. My business will then be and the remainder a heavy No. 2. Manitob

better, and I will get more hay and better.' This last idea was new. The land is now getting so poor that the weeds-foul stuffare crowding out the grasses, and the quality of the hay is bad. The fact that with more stock on the farm, more hay would be grown, had been demonstrated.

have gotten into such shiftless and easy-going ways, that it is hard for them to reform. "The leaven of facts may move them, others made from careful observation, is in Twenty years ago, these grand farms cut the main correct. The yellow or orange from two to two and a half tons of superior hay to the acre. Now, without stock on the free oxide of iron (iron rust), though but a farms, and without pasturing the meadows very small amount of iron enters into any at all, they do not average half a ton to the acre. They have aimed to plow as little as it at the rate charged for cottonseed oil. possible, and to keep the meadows in grass as long as possible. This has helped to enelement of fertility. The dark color of a courage weeds. Now they must change or grow poorer. How could it be otherwise with such a drain of fertility for so many years? Let us see. With every ton of timothy, chemists tell us that there have been removed from the soil—of nitrogen, 19.2 lbs; phosphoric acid, 7.2 lbs; potash, 29.6 lbs; worth in the market \$4.95. 'This short array of figures simply means that when a hay-raiser sells a ton of hay from his farm, he is selling in that form the necessary elements for plant growth to the amount of just about half the price hay brings on an average. These are the same elements that another man buys in the shape of commercial fertilizers or phosphates. I must insist that no purchased commercial manure can fill the place, on these hills, of the hay and straw sold. When clover hay is sold, the soil depletion amounts (by the same science and

ments in the commercial form. "Interested parties may theorize as much as they please, but years of experience have satisfied me that soil must be built up with out when deprived of it. The actual loss to this section of the country by the hay craze eighteen months will leave quite a bed of is immense. It means the turning over of vegetable mould. If it is covered but four impoverished lands, by one generation, only

arithmetic) to \$8.88 in nitrogen, phosphoric

acid and potash. There is a loss over and

above what chemistry indicates, which can

never be filled by the simple or single ele-

A Big Crop of Cabbage.

C. W. Mann, of Massachussetts, grew orop of cabbage in 1887 which brought him 40 per cent profit, and tells the New Enggand Farmer how he managed it. The cost of growing was \$115.77, the receipts \$193.10 showing a profit of \$77.33. He says. One piece measured 24,946 square feet, or 3,166 feet more than one-half acre. The land was in pasture when I bought it four year ago. The soil is a deep, dark, mellow loam, somewhat sprinkled with small stone, with a subsoil of yellow loam. The with which it is mixed. This relates as situation is the top of a high hill facing west, and naturally well drained. I first plowed the piece in 1885, and raised a crop of beans with a small quantity of phosphate, All farmers know that a loose black soil and in 1886 sowed it to Hunis a productive soil, other things being garian, still using only phosphate. Winter before last 1 teamed manure from properties is wholly insoluble in water, and the barn cellar to the piece, leaving it in consequently not a particle of it can be used large heaps till June, when it was spread on in the nutrition of crops, but it forms the and plowed in about seven inches June 4th, pounds of ground steamed bone (some that I bought at a low price and had ground) and applied 950 pounds of Tucker's Bay State maintain a good supply of vegetable matter | phosphate in the hill, scattering it well and covering with dirt before dropping the seed there is no better way of doing this than by The seed was planted in the hill June 8th frequently turning under clover and other and 9th, the variety being Mann's Stone

> The crop was cultivated and hoed three times, and one hundred days from seeding I could cut plenty of eight and ten pound heads. I cut and sold 108 barrels in Methuen and Lawrence, two and three miles distant. and put up 1,886 of the best heads for seed purposes.

Another piece near the above was mostly transplanted and so made about two weeks ater; while doing nearly as well as the other ot, yet the heads were somewhat smaller, which suited the local market full better than the larger ones. Where I put in the most phosphate I had the largest and earliest heads, and therefore the tenderest and best ones, and I shall continue the use of the phosphate in connection with stable manure and perhaps increase the proportion of the former, but would not depend on it entirely for such a heavy crop. The weight of my crop would figure about thirty-two or three tons to the acre, which would almost or quite make it a profitable crop to grow for cattle, as there is no crop grown that will make so much milk from a given space of ground as will the cabbage, while if fed after milking and in connection with meal it will not hurt the quality of the milk; when fed to dry cows they fatten rapidly and at slight cost.

The waste of the cabbage erop is of much more value when fed out in one's own barn than the amount allowed in my account would indicate, but I did not have stock nough to make the best use of it, and it was a half mile from the barn and rather unhandy. Good drainage seemed to be the secret of so good a crop, for a piece on a neighboring farm on lower land was a complete failure, owing to stumpfoot, caused by insufficient drainage, though in other ways it was equally well cared for; to secure a good crop of cabbage the land must be well drained, either naturally or artifically.

Log Cabins were not hothouses and the people who dwelt in them were not hothouse growths. They were a hardy, healthy generation and the remedies used were simple preparations reproluced in Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy and Warner's "Tippeanoe" the great stomach tonic.

Agricultural Items.

THE National Stockman speaks highly of eats as a food for pigs, producing muscle. Feeding should not be in excess, but a little catmeal with the ration is excellent.

A PORT HURON man raised 22 bushels otatoes from one peck of seed; and a farmer of Kimball, near Port Huron, raised 278 bushels from eight bushels of seed.

THE province of Ontario will have about welve million of bushels of barley for export this year, one-third of which will grade No. !

will yield about two million bushels: and New York's crop is set at seven million

To take a rich farm and run it down to a poor one, says the Rural Home, is easily done and no credit to the owner. But to take a run down farm and enrich it till it become "These hay farmers are to be pitied. They self-supporting and at the same time make i profitable, is not an easy task, and is only to be done by the man who has intelligence and

> DURING the month of August one thousand tierces of American lard were seized on the wharf at Marseilles, France, analyzed by chemists, found to contain cottonseed oil, and the consignors will have to pay duty on which is very high, and also pay a heavy bill

> PROF. COOK says, in the N. Y. Tribune. One great mistake in fighting the potato beetle is, people wait too long. The beetles should be poisoned when they first come. By waiting till the eggs are laid, we not only suffer the plants to be much injured, but the labor of fighting the insects is greatly in-

MANY farmers believe that clover seed will not germinate after it is a year old. But a Monroe County man says he put up a bushel of clover seed in 1870 and transferred it from one bag to another about twice a year, keeping it in a dry place. At the end of seven years it was sowed and came up so thick he is inclined to think every seed sprouted.

CORN-PACKING is an industry originating at Portland, Me., which has grown rapidly within the past ten years. "The "sweet corn belt" in Maine includes about 20,000 acres, and 20,000,000 of cans are put up annually. In 1887 Portland canneries packed 14,000,000 cans. A bushel of corn can be put in the cans all ready to seal, in just three minutes, by the help of machinery. The variety most largely grown is the Early Crosby. Sweet corn is well suited to the climate of Maine. where ordinary corn, which must be ripened to reach its perfection, is apt to be cut off by early frosts.

We are willing to bear personal testimony to the efficacy and value of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which we have been advertising some years in our paper, having used it for blood impurities with great success. It is a preparation of standard merit, made of perfectly pure ingredients, and thoroughly effective in cleansing and purifying the system. For eruptions, boils, etc., it can be relied upon every time. Our own experience with it has been most gratifying, and we are glad to give it this endorsement .- Athol (Mass.) Transript.

Che Poultry Pard.

Chickens and Ducks

Nothing will enlarge the capacity of a s chicken quicker than a varied bill of fare and a good supply of green food. To chickens in confinement, onion tops are especially acceptable, and the tops are relished more than are the bulbs themselves. Beet and turnip tops will be greedily devoured. That they may not be wasted, lay them with the tops all one way and weight them down with a stone. Bran and shorts, wheat and oats, table-scraps and meat, with a very little corn, a few sunflower seeds and a small amount of buckwheat, make an irresistible combination, a compination that will make a chicken grow and thrive in spite of itself.

To make pullets trot along towards maarity with a wonderfully accelerated pace. give them every morning a warm feed of bran and shorts and ground oats mixed ap with milk, or meat stock in which is a little salt. At noon give a feed of meat, and a night all the wheat they will eat and a little left to scratch for the next day. In addition to this, provide green food, crushed bones and pure water, and give each day one heavy feed of broken dishes; they will

be eaten with avidity. Feeding pepper often to fowls as a regular appetizer is a bad practice. Although a very little will do no harm yet the continued use of the condiment is liable to cause liver complaint. Warm feed tends to have the same stimulating effect without possess-

ing the injurious qualities of the cavenne. The only way to make a chicken house is to build it with a board floor. Where the droppings nightly fall on the ground the soil will become foul and damp even though it be cleaned out every day of the year. The odors that then arise are unwholesome in the extreme, will cause roup, and in fact nearly all the ills that poultry flesh is heir to. The board floor should then be kept covered with two or three inches of dry soil, which should be repeatedly renew-

The only way to make roosts is to make them on a movable frame, that may be taken out of doors, there to be scalded with boiling hot water in which is a little crude carbolic acid. Make the roosts all on a level and not more than two feet high, thereby preventing much quarreling and the bumble foot, - The Cackler.

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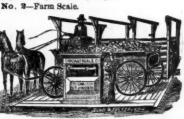
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Horticultural.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF MICHIGAN.

Experiments With Insecticides.

Experiment Station Bulletin No. 39, September, 1888.

CODLING MOTH.

For the past eight years I have demonstrated annually the value and safety of London purple, arsenite of lime, as a specific against the codling moth.

This season (1888) 1 repeated the experiascertain the relative value of spraying once, twice, and three times. Secondly, to study the effects of the mineral on the if we wait till the blossoms have fallen, foliage when used more than once, and thirdly, to note if the quantity of fruit on a where the blossoms are slow to appear and tree was important in the results attained. As previously reported, I have several times rain, this one application will be enough. In sprayed the trees only once; just after the blossoms had all fallen, with perfect succase; and that when the apples on trees adjacent, not sprayed, were seriously injured. Last season, as reported, once spraying was not so effective; yet still enough so, not only to pay well, but in most instances practically good enough. As we had heavy was led to believe that the rains caused the diminished effect.

Again reports came to me of the injurious effects of the poison in blighting the foliage, even though as dilute as one pound to one hundred gallons of water. I hoped that by applying the poison on some trees once, on with the least damage to foliage.

I also observed last year that where trees had but few apples the proportion of loss was greater than where the tree was well loaded.

This year we sprayed later than common. as the season was several days later than usual. The trees were sprayed June 6th, June 12th and June 20th. On June 9th and 10th there were sharp showers but the weather was cool till the 9th, when the the hind wheels of any common wagon; so temperature reached 80° F., in the shade, at the force that draws the wagon does the 2 P. M. The application was made about 2 pumping at the same time. The pump is P. M., on the 6th, when the thermometer stood only 64° F., in the shade. The secand application, made June 12th, was made at the same time of day, the temperature being 730 F., in the shade. The next day was still warmer and there was a heavy shower. The third application was made June 20th. kept stirred. This pump works so easily, The thermometer stood at the time, 2 the horses work it, that a lazy man is liable o'clock P. M., at 900 F. On the next day to do good work, even if the wind blows, there was a heavy shower.

The results were as follows:

	Per Cent Wormy July 31.	Per Cent Per Cent Wormy Wormy July 31. Aug. 31.	Effect on Foliage	Amount of Fruit.
Sprayed Once No. 2, Wagener	10	14 16	No injury Few app es.	Few app ся.
Sprayed Twice No. 3, Maiden's Blush	37%	88 60	Silght injury Mach fruit.	Mach fruit.
Sprayed Thrice No. 6, Shlawassee Beauty.	00 05	10 t=	Serious injury.	99 99 99 99
Not Sprayed No. 8, Siberian Crab		928		Few apples.

In some of the trees, those not bearing heavily, every apple was examined, while on those heavily loaded from three to eight hundred apples were cut open, taking in each case the apples clean. In the examination of July 31st, we became aware that we were not Fountain pump. J. A. Whitman, Proviable to find all the wormy apples, as the dence, R. I., or the Lewis Pump, P. E season was too early, on such trees as Lewis, Catskill, N. Y., are good. These are Northern Spy. In this case the apples were not cut open except the work of the insect the former, \$7.00, the latter only \$6.00. showed on the outside of the fruit. Two years ago trees 3, 4, 5 and 6 were not sprayed, and bore that year very heavily. That year it was difficult to secure enough good fair fruit to show at the fairs. This year, as will be seen, nearly all were free from attack. Even in case of the trees sprayed only once and that followed by a brisk shower, the loss was only fourteen (14) and sixteen (16) per cent. As the wormy apple usually fall prematurely, these will be eaten by swine kept in the orchard, and nearly every apple at time of harvest will be fair and sound.

In case heavy rains occur soon after spraying, more fruit will be saved by a second spraying. I doubt if it will generally pay to spray a third time, even if heavy rains occur. As will be seen, there was no injury to foliage at all from a single spraying, while a second and third spraying did some injury and in one case where the tree was sprayed three times the injury to the foliage and to the tree was quite serious. In spraying cherry trees, as will be seen in the sequel, the same injury from a second and third application was observed.

This year, at least, it was noticed that the percentage of loss, both with trees sprayed and with those not sprayed, was greater with trees which bore but few apples. Trees one (1), two (2) and seven (7) show this decidedly. Of course with fewer apples each apple will be more apt to receive an egg, and so many more proportionally of apples not poisoned, either from neglect to spray, or from lack of theroughness, will be injured. If every apple received the poison it would make no difference in case trees were sprayed; but it will rarely happen in practice that every apple will receive the poison, and so trees with few apples will suffer proportionally most.

CONCLUSIONS.

It is more and more patent that it pays re-

cheapest and most practical way that we cherries and plums. can conquer this terrible apple pest and secure nice, sound, marketable apples.

We should never spray until the blossoms fall from the trees. To spray earlier endangers the bees, and the honey they dred gallons of water. gather, and is too early to give the best results. Too early, first, because it is not needed till the blossoms fall, and the earlier it is scattered the sooner it will disappear. or lose its effect; and second, because the longer the poison is on the trees the more likely it is that it will be washed off by heavy rains. We should, however, spray as soon as the blossoms have all fallen from the trees. At this date no possible harm can come to bees or honey; to wait longer, ments with three objects in view. First, to is to wait so long that some of the larva will already have entered the fruit, and be safe from the poison. I think we shall be in time

> well to spray a second time, two weeks after the first. STRENGTH OF THE MIXTURE.

> even from such trees as Northern Spy,

so late to fall. In case there is no heavy

case there is a heavy rain, especially if the

trees are bearing sparingly, it will often pay

The proportion of the mineral (London purple or arsenite of lime, as I have proved some years since, is the best) to the water is rains last year, soon after the treatment, I important. One (1) pound to one hundred (100) gallons of water is abundantly strong. And as even this strength is sometimes in jurious to the foliage, especially if applied so thoroughly as to insure contact with each apple, we should never use a stronger mixture. Even three-fourths of a pound to one hundred (100) gallons will often prove more others twice, and on others three times, I satisfactory than a stronger mixture, especmight be able to formulate some rule as to ially so if two applications are to be made. the best practice to secure the best effects The second application should never be stronger than one pound to one hundred and fifty gallons of water.

PUMPS, ETC.

As spraying with insecticides is becoming few or many fruit trees will desire to know of and to secure the best pump. For a large orchard, I know of no pump

comparable with the Victor Field Force Pump. This runs with gearing attached to double acting, and by driving at a rapid walk of the horses, the liquid is thrown with great force and so is thoroughly scattered, and very likely to reach the calyx of every apple. A second pipe discharges into the barrel with great force, and so the poison is and he has to go on all four sides of each tree. In truth it is fun to simply drive and man the hose. I think it will often pay for four or five neighboring farmers to unite and buy this pump at \$30, its cost, rather than for each to buy a cheaper one. One farmer might buy this pump, and then spray all the orchards in the neighborhood. His his services, and doubtless would generally be very glad to do so. I urge this pump, for it is natural for the average man to do more thorough work when the work is

This same company, Field Force Pump Seneca Falls, N. Y. The former sells for \$12.00, while the latter, which is double acting, sells from \$14.00 to \$16.00 according to the size. The Nixon Nozzle Machine Company, Dayton, Ohio, sells a pump which works well, for about \$11.00. All of these pumps can be attached to a barrel or tank. It is very important that none but clean barrels be used. I have known great loss and vexation to arise from the use of an oil barrel where some scum or refuse passed into the pump and clogged the valves. It is also important that the poison be thoroughly mixed. This is best done by mixing thoroughly in a small amount of water first, then mixing this in a barrel or tank. Unless must see to it that this is secured. There is no better way than to pump quite frequently back into the barrel or tank holding the liquid. For a few trees, the Whitman excellent for many other purposes and cost,

SPRAYING NOZZLES.

It is also important to have good nozzles These should finely divide the spray without breaking its force. The Cyclone nozzle fails just here. It makes a most beautiful spray but it so breaks the force that the liquid does not scatter as it should, and so it fails of satisfactory execution.

The Nixon nozzle throws a fine spray with great force. It is an excellent nozzle, but is not adjustable, so if we wish to change the quantity, we must change noz zles. The "Boss nozzle" sold with the Field Force pump, is not satisfactory; but another nozzle sold by them, the "Graduating Spray nozzle," works well and can be made to throw much or little, and also maintain the force. This and the first pump mentioned make a most excellent combina

THE PLUM CURCULIO.

It will be remembered that I have used the London purple several years with quite indifferent success, to keep at bay the curculio. The fact that some fruit-growers reported excellent success with this remedy led me to conclude that possibly I had no been persistent and thorough enough in this warfare. The curculio commences to work anywhere on the plum, which has a smooth surface everywhere, while the codling moth lays its egg right in the cup or funnel like calyx end of the apple. Thus the wind and rain would free the plum or cherry or general surface of the apple of the poison, much more readily and quickly than they would the rough cavity of the calyx end of the apple. Thus we can understand, how, granting that the arsenites are alike effective against codling moth and curculio, more care would be required in resist ing the attack of the latter. This season we arranged our experiments with this point

directly in view.

The trees were sprayed June 6th, June 12th, and June 20th. The material was the same as that used in spraying the apples, viz: one pound London purple to one hun-

Careful examination June 12th, found no stung cherries and very few plums. June 26th, 250 cherries were picked from the sprayed trees, and not one was injured. cherries from the sprayed trees were wormy. July 16th and 18th, the following plums were all gathered under the trees and cut open:

Tree 1 there were 16 plums, 10 wormy. Tree 2 (Wild Goose) 117 plums, 23

Tree 3 (Washington) 33 plums, 3 wormy. Close examination found no stung plums on the trees, and the crop upon picking was very free from injury.

Cherry and apple trees near by not sprayed, suffered seriously.

CONCLUSIONS.

From these experiments, and those of former years, I conclude that while one application will not save our plums and cherries, and prevent apples from being stung, two or three applications may be of signal

advantage. INJURY TO FOLIAGE.

It remains to be stated that while the foliage on the plum was not injured by the three applications, that on the cherry was much blighted. After the first there was no apparent injury, after the second the injury was obvious, after the third quite serious. Hereafter I shall use a weaker preparation hundred and fifty gallons the second time, and the same to two hundred gallons the third time. If, as the experiments of Prof. C. M. Weed, of the Ohio Experimental Station show, lime water will accomplish this of the arsenite, as it does no harm, I think, poison unless we must.

It will be remembered that there wer rains after each application, but the weather was much warmer at the time of the second and third application. Whether the rains or the temperature have any effect to increase the injury to the foliage I am unable to say. Dr. C. V. Riley expresses the belief that both may do so.

A. J. COOK. A. J. COOK,
Professor of Zoology and Entomology.
URAL COLLEGE, Mich.,
October 1st, 1888.

Tree Planting. Peter Henderson in Harper's Magazine tells what he knows about tree planting, and most of us will acknowledge that he knows a good deal. He says:

In planting the greatest care is exercised.

When the soil is not naturally good holes are dug two feet deep and nine feet in diameter and filled in with good rich loam. be banked up if it is to be used or sold in The trees are lifted from the nursery with the greatest care, to preserve as far as possible the roots and in transit to prevent them neighbors could well afford to secure from drying or freezing. In planting the be banked till Nov. 1st. The Arlington vasoil is packed closely around the roots and riety is not so good for keeping late as the one copious watering is given. A tree pro- Boston Market. ector is at once placed around them for the purpose of preventing them from the wind or plow at either side of the rows, first throweing gnawed by horses and perhaps what is a fine hand pump, the Perfection, as does to do so. For this last reason the best and grown, between the celery rows, it will be weather has been so extremely hot in the trees are growing in forests or in the nursery stalks compactly together with both hands. they shade one another, and it must be evi- This man has a harder job than the shoveldent, if set out without any protection from the blazing sun in the streets of a city, they obliged to work proving very tiresome to nually the first year of planting through this be done. At the first banking the loam is cause. When taken from the closely planted nursery rows and exposed to the full sun the stalks, and the top of the bank is patted and air, the change is too great, and unless the first two pumps mentioned do, then we carefully the planting may be done, large losses must ensue unless the stems are shaded. Trees in orchards and other inclosures can be shaded by wrapping the blanched growth can just be seen coming to stems up to the lower branches with straw the light in the centre of the plants. or anything that will shade the trunk from cess in planting the avenues in Washington is no doubt due largely to the persistent use of this precaution, for it is never omitted, and the results attest its value. All trees just as if they were a crop of potatoes, by the soil being stirred up by a pronged hoe for four or five feet from the stem in all di-

rections. How to Keep Onions and Onion Sets. no difficulty in keeping them till spring. ever, intended for late keeping, should not But if they are immature, with thick green be banked before November 1st, and is not necks, the only way to treat them is the old- usually banked more than once before it fashioned method of "tracing." Take two goes to the pit for storage.—Massachusetts or three onions and tie them together with | Ploughman. a string round the necks. Then place another onion on the trace and wind the string round the neck, and then another and another, till you have a string or trace elapsed since the Japan maples commenced of onions a yard long. Hang this up in a to be planted in this country to assure us of cool, dry room. If the onions are perfectly the hardiness of some of the finer varieties. ripe and dry they can be spread out four or Acer polymorphum, and its colored-leaved five inches thick on shelves or on the floor varieties, bear the winters here without inof an airy room. If somewhat green, but jury, and as they are planted from year to free from "scullions," spread them out year our lawns are being enriched with thinner and turn occasionally till you get them. them dry and firm.

If you do not want to sell or use the in a damp cellar. The boxes can be piled on have not proved sufficiently hardy.

markably well to spray our apple trees. It were jarred and curculio were eaught. The plan is either to throw them away or spread is, if not the only way, certainly by far the mark of the curculio was also found on both them out to dry in an airy room and then on the approach of winter place them on shelves or on a floor six inches deep and let them freeze. Cover them with bags or matthawing. In this way you will get some seldom be good enough for the trade.

Good onion sets should be dead ripe in August or September. A good set is a perfectly formed onion in miniature. It is a The crop of cherries was large, and no round, plump, fat little onion with the neck or top withered up to almost nothing. If possible draw them in when the weather is dry or hot and run them through a fanning mill to sift out the sand and dirt and blow away the dried-up leaves of the onions or weeds or any other rubbish that may be with them. It is better to do this when the of Warner's Log Cabin Hops and Buchu onions come in dry from the field on a hot day rather than to wait; for the leaves will action. Good digestion and health naturally be drier then than if kept for some time and allowed to sweat. After the dirt and leaves are got rid of, spread the onions out then to dry and keep them dry till winter sets in. During the winter they can be kept frozen or placed on shelves in a cool, dry room, or in boxes or even in barrels. The great point is to keep them dry and cold. If warm and damp they are apt to start to grow. Onion sets are a highly profitable crop, but there are comparatively few who succeed in raising them to perfection. If well grown they are easily kept and sold. They are always in demand in the spring, and the market is rarely overstocked with them .-American Agriculturist.

How to Pack a Barrel of Apples.

Choose a solid place on the ground and for the second and third spraying. About place a barrel upon a solid piece of plank. one pound of the London purple to one Lay the first course of apples with the stem end down. The packer should not take special samples for this course, but just take them as they come and place them so as to make a solid row on the bottom. The next row also should be put in carefully, with the object as well, then it should be used in lieu | blossom end down. The barrel should be carefully shaken down on that solid plank so exceedingly profitable, every person with to the foliage, and it were better not to use after each basketful. When the packer comes to the top of the barrel he evens them off according to the variety. One variety will press down closer than another, and that is where a little judgment and experience is required. A man must know every variety he is packing in order to know how many to put in the barrel; whether he will fill it to the chine, an inch above the chine, or even further. Then the last row has to The best place to keep, the bulbs until the sea be placed so as to be in an oval position be- son of again starting into growth is in the soi fore you put the press on, with the stems up, so that when you put the press on they will press down evenly and level, and afterward on opening the barrel you can not tell at which end you commenced. This is a barrel packed properly, and it will carry thoroughly .- President of Ontario Fruit-Grovers' Association.

Banking Celery.

The season is at hand when celery should the fall or early winter. That portion of the crop which is small and will keep better than the large plants should, however, not

In banking celery it is usual to use the ing the loam from the plants and then back most important of all, to shade the stems of again. If the loam is lumpy, as is often the cheapest tree protector yet used is one made | advantageous to run the cultivator after the of wooden strips placed three inches apart plow so as to break up the lumps and make and bound with iron hoops; this gives the the shoveling easy that must follow. In necessary shade to the stem and at the same shoveling three men are needed, two with time allows free circulation of air. The best long-handled, round pointed shovels, who height for the tree box is six feet. The throw up the bank at either side, while the shading refered to is all important; when third stands astride the row holding the ers, the stooping position in which he is must suffer. Many thousands of deciduous | the back, and it is customary for the men to trees, both fruit and ornamental, perish an- change work where there is much of it to usually thrown up about half the height of down flat with the back of the shovel so as to be given it about a week or ten days later.

The second banking will carry the earth the sun; but for trees in the street and else- quite to the top of the leaves and may need where, exposed to injury, the slatted box is to be followed by a third banking later in the best method of shading. The grand suc- case heavy rains or dry winds cause the banks to run down and expose the leaf stalks.

In about ten or fifteen days after the second banking, according to the temperature for two years after planting are cultivated, of the weather, the celery will be ready for the market or for the table, and if the weather is warm it will not keep many days after it is blanched, but in the cool weather of October and November there is not usually much trouble in keeping celery for several days or even weeks after it is pretty well If the onions are thoroughly ripe there is blanched. The portion of the crop, how-

Japan Maples.

A sufficient length of time has now

The specific name of this maple, meaning many forms, indicates its striking peculiaronions till spring a convenient way to keep | ity, that of producing its leaves in a variety them is to put them in a dry place and let of forms. The plant is a shrub rather than them freeze. All that is necessary is to tree, as its growth is very slow, and probkeep them dry and prevent their thawing. ably it will not, at the best, exceed ten feet They will come out of their winter quarters in height. Trees of eight or ten years plantfresh and firm, and will keep just as well as | ing are now only some six feet high. The those that have not been frozen. When leaves are small, five lobed, bright green, wanted for sale during the winter a good changing in autumn to a dark crimson. Vaplan is to keep the onions in slatted bushel rieties of most other species besides that of boxes. Keep them in a cool, dry room, not A. Polymorphum that have been tested here

top of each other and in rows with an inch | The variety Dissectum atropurpureum is or so of space between them for ventilation. of a dwarf and weeping form. The leaves Onion sets are easy or difficult to keep ac- are of a beautiful rose color when young, cording to their quality. If they have long, and change to a deep purple as they become slim bulbs with many green tops the better | older. They are deeply and finely cut, giv-

ing them an elegant fern-like appearance, and unlike that of any other tree. The young shoots are slender and drooping, and colored like the leaves. These plants can be set on the lawn singly or in groups, and ting or anything that will keep them from by preference should be placed, if possible, where they will have a background of green good sets for your own use, but they will and taller trees. They are frequently kept in pots and form beautiful decorations to the greenhouse. Of the history of these varieties before their introduction to this country, very little is known, but it is probable that they are the result of long years of cultivation and selection, and through a series of seedlings .- Vick's Magazine.

> Be discreet in all things and so render it unnecessary to be mysterious about any. There is nothing mysterious about the action Remedy. It puts the stomach in healthy follow. Be discreet and use this, the best remedy.

> > Horticultural Items.

S. P. ALEXANDER, of Ottawa County, Ohio, had 250 varieties of fruit on exhibition at the Centennial Exposition at Columbus.

A PENNSYLVANIA man brags on an onion 151/4 inches in circumference. His onior patch is six rods long by two rods wide, and the crop was 55 bushels.

SEEDBEDS for cabbage and other vegetables to be transplanted should be cleansed of all weed-seeds before sowing by burning a heap of brush on the spot. This saves the trouble of wedding and is the source of much satis-

SAYS E. S. Gilbert, in the N. Y. Tribune 'If you live where 'peaches won't grow,' select your driest knoll and experiment a little with various roots, so long as a dozen trees can be set and brought to bearing age for less than the peddler's price for a bushel of peaches.'

M. MILTON, in the Country Gentleman, says the Freesia is a fine winter flowering bulb. Now is the time to plant it for indoor culture, in a soil composed of sandy loam, and thor oughly decomposed cow manure. Plant four bulbs in a four-inch pot, or six in a five-inch set out doors in a sheltered spot until frosts begin, then bring them in. As window plants they are admirably adapted, succeeding well in any sunny window. After they have flow ered, gradually ripen the foliage by keeping the soil drier until it is completely dried up in which they were grown, simply storing the pots away in some shady place.

B. E. FERNOW, of the Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture, says tree should be felled in early December, in prefer ence to any other time of the year, as there is less sap in the wood and it will season with less care before the temperature is warm en ough to cause fermentation of sap. With proper after-treatment, the time of felling has little influence upon durability. Bark should be removed as soon as the tree i felled. The log should never lie directly or the soil. To prevent checking, coat the ends with some oily substance mixed with brick dust. Thorough seasoning for ordinary purposes is obtained in twelve to eighteen months.

COMMON varieties of granes were worth in the San Francisco market, \$10 to \$13.50 per ton the last week in September. Grapes of finer quality sold at much higher prices. It is said the California grape gron is below the Company, Lockport, New York, also makes the trees until their own foliage is sufficient case where onions or other crops have been average in size and quality of fruit. The dried the bunches under the foliage of the vine. Sunburn does not affect the entire bunch of grapes, but here and there one or two berries will be dried and shriveled up, and must be removed from the bunch before shipping, for appearance sake. In order to do this, unfortunately, the bunch must be handled, which at once removes the bloom

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The

tion of a fruit tree is so simple that it should be universally known. It consists in merely looking at the ends of the shoots over the top of the tree. If the sesson's new growth is less than six inches in a bearing tree, or less the pump keeps the mixture well stirred, as the season is especially favorable, however to be ready for the next banking which is it needs better cultivation to enable it to yield fair fruit. If tall grass or other rank plants The time depends upon the weather, and have been growing within the sweep of its should be when the young "heart" or branches and two or three feet beyond, their entire suppression will be sufficient. If no growth, or only very low growth, so inter feres, the soil may need mannre. Over-vigorous growth, or growth continued so late as not to have fully ripened before frost comes is a danger. Cultivation should begin with growth and close in August, and manure should be applied in fall or winter, with preference for mineral and simply carbonaceous manures rather than nitrogenous .- N. Y. Tribune.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



The importance of purifying the blood can not be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and we ask you to try Hood's Peculiar Sarsaparilla. It strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion while it eradicates disease. The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of the vegetable remedies used give to Hood's Sarsaparilla pecul-iar curative powers. No Itself other medicine? - such a record of wonderful cures. If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other instead. It is a Peculiar and is worthy your confidence. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists.

Prepared by C. 1. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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GREATLY IMPROVED



HIGH-ARM IMPROVED SINGER.

With each of these machines we furnish one Ruffler, one Tucker, one set Hemmers. one Foot Hemmer, one Screw Driver, one Wrench, one Oil Can and Oil, one Gauge, one Gauge Thumb-Screw, one extra Throat-Plate, one extra Check-Spring, one paper Needles, six Bobbins, and one Instruction Book. These articles are all included in the price named. Bear in mind that these machines are thoroughly made and of first-class workman-

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED for FIVE YEARS. These machines furnished to subscribers of the FARMER for

Which includes also a year's subscription to the paper. There never was a high-arm machine sold before for less than three times this price.

Over 1,500 in Use in this State ! The above represents the Machine which we sell at \$16 and threw in a Year's Sub-The above represents the machine which we sell at \$16 and threw in a Year's Subscription to the Farmer. It is very nicely finished, perfect in all respects, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. We are contracting for large quantities and furnishing them to our customers at about cost. Agents' and dealers' profits can be saved and one of the best Machines obtained by ordering from us. A full set of attachments included with

THE HIGH-ARM "JEW

ONE OF THE BEST FINISHED AND HANDSOMEST MACHINES MADE.

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This is the latest improvement in Sewing Machines, and combines all the best qualities of high-priced machines, while it contains others, making it superior to any. Its simplicity is a marvel. It contains but little more than half the number of parts of any Lock-Stitch or Shuttle Machine. Its new upper feed is very effective in changing from thick to thin goods, the tension may be turned to any angle without raising the pressure foot. It has the new-est, perfect, Self-Setting Needle in use, which may be set in the dark. The imroved loose wheel works automatically, so there is no necessity of turning screws, loosening springs or catches. This machine makes the nicest stitch of any ma-chine without exceptions. Both sides are so even and regular it is almost impossible to tell the right from the wrong side of a seam.

The attachments, which are furnished

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\$16.00

Which Includes Or scription to the

One

Year's

Sub-

Farm

with each machine free, are unsurpassed in workmanship, finish or the fine work they will do. The instruction book contains a large engraving of each, with full directions for using. The furniture is black walnut, of the style represented above, and very finely finished. In fact, we claim the "Jewel" to be the best made, and to do better and

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DETROIT, SATURDAY, OCT. 13, 1888.

Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post-Aftee as second class matter.

STOCK SALES IN MICHIGAN.

The following dates have been selected by Michigan breeders for sales of improved

OCT. 17—Shorthorn cattle, at Wixom, Oakland Co., by Messrs. W. C. Wixom and W. T. John-son, J. A. Mann, Auctioneer. . 18—Shorthorn cattle, at Albion, Calhoun, by Messrs. Peckham & Son, J. A. Mann.

OCT. 25-Hereford cattle, at Flint, by John W.

Parties who contemplate sales in this State during the fall months should claim the shipments were 21,180,000 bu. The wheat dates at once, and notify us, so that no con- on passage from India Sept. 20 was estimatflict in dates will occur.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 448,302 bu., against 253,148 bu. the previous week, and 216,727 bu. for corresponding week in 1887. Ship ments for the week were 208,034 bu. against 240.428 bu, the previous week and 337,908 bu, the corresponding week in 1887. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 1,046,427 ou against 834,285 bu.last week, and 570,875 bu, at the corresponding date in 1887. The visible supply of this grain on the previous week, and 37,180 bu. for the Octt. 6 was 31,536,885 bu. against 31,509,- corresponding week in 1887. Shipments for 963 the previous week, and 30,980,972 the week were 2,340 bu., against 12,604 bu. for the corresponding week in 1887. This the previous week, and 6,122 bu. for the shows an increase from the amount reported corresponding week in 1887. The visible the previous week of 26,922 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible sup- amounted to 10,016,853 bu. against 10,048,ply shows an increase of 556,033 bu.

reached. Then followed a decline which of 31.667 bu. The stocks now held in this touched bottom on Wednesday, since which city amount to 70,825 bu. against 44,961 bu. time the market has ruled steadier. The last week, and 4.,472 bu. at the corres close of the market yesterday was 11/4 c on responding date in 1887. As compared with No. 1 white and 41/4c on No. 2 red lower a year ago the visible supply shows an inthan a week ago, and futures have been af- crease of 2,630,597 bu. Corn has de fected to about the same extent. Of course clined about 1c on No. 2 during the week the air is full of rumors and speculators are but yesterday the market seemed stronger. ing a lot of absard stories which are only futures No. 2 for December delivery sold given currency to affect the market. It will at 40c, against 411/4c a week ago, and for be a few weeks probably before matters get | January at 39c against 39%c last week. settled to the basis of present values, but | Considering the low stocks of old corn it is there is an inherent strength in the market rather surprising to see receipts keep up gust, that wheat purchased at present prices | when once the new crop begins to move will leave a good margin of profit between freely a decline would not be surprising. now and January. Foreign mark-ts are It is undoubtedly the largest crop ever gradually but surely appreciating, and wheat grown in the Union. At Chicago the marwill not be low again for this crop year at ket yesterday was very irregular, finally

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of spot wheat in this market from Sept. 20th to Oct. 12th inclusive.

		No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No. 3
Sept.	20	91%	95%	8614
23	21	914	98	8414
66	22	94 %	98	83
6.6	24	97	9334	8714
6.6	25	1 00	1 02	90%
0.6	36	1 015%	1 0234	89
68	97	1 00		
66 _	28	99%	1 02	89 -6934
6.6	29	1 02	1 0314	90
Oct.	1	4 03	1 05	91
64	2	1 05	1 0814	9214
84	8	1 03	1 14	1 01
6.	4	1 10	1 13	98
64	5	1 131/4	1 1714	
64	6	1 15		1 03
66	8	1 17%	1 18	1 0514
66			1 201/4	1 061/8
44	9	1 10	1 11	93
	10	1 131/4	1 14	99
6.6	11	1 12%	1 121/4	99
44	12	1 12%	1 13%	99

For No. 2 red the closing prices on the various deals each day of the past week

were as follows:				
	Oct.	Nov.	Dac.	Ja
Saturday	1 18	1 19%	1 2114	-
Monday	1 20	1 22	1 24	
Tuesday	1 11	1 12	1 1:36	
Wednesday	1 13%	1 15%	1 17	
Thursday	1 134	1 1456	1 1614	
Friday	1 193/	/8	1 1617	

For No. 1 white the closing prices of the various deals each day of the past week

Saturday	Oct. 1 1514	Nov. 1 1614	Dec.	Ja
Monday	× 1078	1 10%	1 20	
Tuesday	1.10	1 10	1 20	* *
Wednesday	1 13%		1 16	
Thursday		1 14	1 1516	
Wridev			4 450	

It will be remembered that about a fortnight ago the French wheat crop was, greatly to the surprise of the trade, officially estimated at about 100,000,000 hectolitres, or 283,800,000 bushels. This estimate has now been somewhat reduced. The present estibushels, against the 319,150,432 measured bushels last year, as per the final revised estimate, making the shortage 45, 482, 086 measared bushels, in addition to which the natural weight and quality of the grain is incompared with last year, from which a con-

small, only 216,600 acres. The imports for terday were as follows: Spot, No. 2 mixed, the crop year 1887-8 were about 32,640,000 bushels, and after making liberal allowance for old stocks, it is estimated that at least 70,000,000 bushels of foreign wheat must be imported to meet requirements until next harvest.

The exports of wheat and wheat flour from the Atlantic ports from July 1 to October 1, have been about 20,220,000 bushels against 40,765,000 bushels for the time last

A telegraphic dispatch from Minneapolis says of that market:

"The combined production of flour here last week was 162,800 bbls. against 178,100 bbls. the week before, and 167,960 bbls. for the same time in 1887. In the face of the decline in wheat during the past three days, the flour market has lost some strength and 25c of an advance made Friday has been taken off. Millers state that there is practically no business being done abroad, and this is borne out by the report of exports last week. The direct exports for the week were the lightest known since Minneapolis be-

came a milling center, being only 16,400 bbls against 45,800 bbls. the preceding week." The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-

Visible supply On passage for United Kingdom On passage for Continent of Europe.	Bushe 81,011, 18,560, 6,08,6
Total bushels Sept. 22, 1888 Total previous week Total two weeks ago Total Sept. 24, 1888	55,579, 54,362 54,018, 46,026

The estimated receipts of foreign and nome-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending Sept. 29 were 2,125,440 bu. more than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks endng Sept. 15 the receipts are estimated to have been 2,129,312 bu. less than the consumption. The receipts show a decrease for those eight weeks of 6,979,832 bu. as compared with the corresponding eight

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending Sept. 29, 1888, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 1,260,000 bu., of which 1,000,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and 260,-000 to the Continent. The shipments for OCT, 17-Poland-China Swine, Merino Sheep, etc., at Byron, by Seward Chaffee, C. H. Stiles, 260,000 bushels, of which 880,000 went to the United Kingdom and 380,000 to the Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to Sept. 29, aggregate 22,440,000 bu of which 12,180,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 10,260,000 bu. to the Continent. For the corresponding period in 1887 ed at 3.544,000 bu. One year ago the quan tity was 3,240,000 bu.

The Liverpool market on Friday was quoted firm with fair demand. Quotation for American wheat are as follows: No. 2 winter, 8s. 3d.@8s. 4d. per cental; No. spring, 83. 3d. @ 8s. 4d.; California No. 8s. 4d @ 8s. 6d.

CORN AND OATS.

COBN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 40,668 bu., against 33,307 bu. supply of corn in the country on Oct. 6 020 bu, the previous week, and 7,385,756 bu. Monday, last when the highest points were shows a decrease during the week indicated making all kinds of assertions and spread. No. 2 yellow sold at 45%c for spot. In which will make it go up after every decline, the way they do. The tendency at the west is toward a lower range of values, and closing below the previous day's figures. As compared with a week ago prices are 1/4 of lower on both spot and futures. Quotations there yesterday were as follows: No. 2 spot, 45%c; October delivery, 45%c; November, 45 1/4c; December, 41 1/4c; May futures did not make a record.

> The Liverpool market on Friday was quiet and prices lower. The following are the latest cable quotations from Liverpool: Spot mixed, 4s. 81/2 d. per cental. Futures: October delivery dull at 4s. 8d.; November, dull at 4s. 81/4d.; December firm at 4s. 81.

The receipts at this point for the week were 69.431 bu., against 49,153 bu. the previous week, and 21,436 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 28.642 bu. against 30,581 the previous week, and 8,678 bu. for same week in 1887. The visible supply of this grain on Oct. 6 was 7,408,924 bu., against 6,914,960 bu. the previous week, and 5,321,405 at the corresponding date in 1887. The visible supply shows an increase of 493,964 bu. for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 64,969 bu., against 52,256 bu. the previous week, and 20,443 bu, at the corresponding date in 1887. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows an increase of 2,087,519. The market was just about steady yesterday, with prices, however, 1@11/c per bu. lower on No. 2 white, and 3/c on light mixed. No. 2 white are now quoted at 29 %c, No. 2 mixed at 25%c, and light mixed at 27%c per bu. There was no speculative trading indulged in, and present values may be regarded as about what the present position mate makes the crop 273,668,364 measured of the market calls for. Receipts keep up well, but stocks are not large, the demand for the home trade and shipment keeping them down. At Chicago the market is fairly active and steady, with prices showing little change during the week. Yesteron. The increase in area day there was quite active trading, and prices were a shade better at the close than siderable gein in crop was expected, proves the previous day. Closing quotations yes-

24 %c; October delivery, 24 %c; November, 24%c; December, 26%c; May, 29%c.

The New York market yesterday was rather dull, and futures closed a shade lower. Spot were easier, but values were not sensibly lower. Quotations in that market were as follows: No. 2 white, 33% @ 34c; No. 3 white, 311/2@32c; No. 2 mixed, 29% @30c. In futures No. 2 mixed for October sold at 30c; November at 30%c, December at 31% @31%c. Western sold at 28@43c for white, and 26@31%c for mixed.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER.

The general features of the market re main the same as reported a week ago namely, light receipts of good fresh made table butter, and an active demand for all of that description offered. The market is strong for choice dairy, and prices are really a cent higher than a week ago. A further advance would not be surprising in view of the fact that the butter making season is over except with those so situated as to be able to continue the business all winter. Stocks held here are very light, and if of choice quality could be closed out in a few hours. Very little fancy creamery is received, and what is sold for choice would not be considered so if good stock were more plentiful. Fancy dairy is quoted at 22c, choice at 20@21c, ordinary to good at 16@18c. Creamery is steady at 22@25c per lb. At Chicago the offerings have been light for several days, and stocks are small, with choice fine goods ruling fairly active and firm. Sweet packing stock is in demand. Quotations are as follows: Fancy creamery, Elgin district, 23@24c per lb.; choice creamery, 21@22c; good do, 17@ 18%c; fair do, 15@16c; choice dairies, 17@ 19c; common to fair do, 13@16c; good packing stock, 11c. The New York market has also improved during the week. The cool weather and moderate receipts have made the market very firm at an advance on all good table grades. Exporters are also showing more activity, but do not take kindly to the advance in values. Low grades are yet plentiful and dealers find in impossible to push up prices on this class of stock. Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows:

EASTERN STOCK.		
Creamery, State, pails, fancy	24	@25
Creamery, State, pails good to choice	50	@2314
Creamery, State, tubs, fancy		4 224
Cleamery, prime	21	@23
Creamery, good	17	219
Creamery, fair	13	@15
State dairy, tubs, fancy		@23
State dairy, tubs, good	20	@ 22
State dairy, tubs, fair	14	@17
State dairy, Welsh, prime	19	@21
State dairy, Welsh, fair to good	16	@18
State dairy, firkins, extras	20	@21
State dairy, firkins, extra firets	18	@19
WESTERN STOCK.		
WESTERN STOCK.		
Western Creamery, fancy	24	@2414
Creamery, Elgic, fancy		4 @25
Western imitation creamery, choice.	18	@20
Western do, good to prime	14	@16
Western dairy, fine	15	@1514
Western dairy, good	13	@14
Western dairy, ordinary	12	@12%
Western factory, June firkins, extra		
Arsts	14	@1414
Western factory, June firkins, firsts	13	@1314
Western factory, June tubs, extra		
ficsts A	134	6@14
Western factory, June tubs, firsts	124	6@13
Western factory, fresh firkins, extra		
fire's		@1314

firsts
orn factory, fresh firkins, firsts
orn factory, fresh tubs, extra

Western factory, fresh tubs, first...

Western dairy and factory thirds... CHEESE. An advance in cheese began this week at the east, and supplemented as it was by a sudden activity and great buoyancy in foreign markets, has enabled dealers here to advance rates also, although not to the extent which has been done in New York. Roston and Philadelphia. Quotations here are 10@10%c for Michigan full creams, and 10%@11c for New York. The sharp advance noted on both sides of the Atlantic looks like proof of the statement made two months ago, that certain large dealers and exporters were depressing prices so as to purchase what they needed at a low range of prices. If so, they seem to have got through, and are now booming the market so as to enhance the value of their stock. Cheese has been altogether too low for months, and that in the face of a lighter production than usual. At Chicago yesterday cheese was firm with an active home movement noted for all merchantable goods owing to the strength in the east and abroad, though exporters buy sparingly at the present range of prices. Quotations yesterday were as follows: Finest full cream cheddars. 93/4@101/c per lb; fair do, 81/2@9c; fine flats, 10% @111/4c; Young America, 101/4@ 11c; low grades, 5@8c; poor to choice skims quiet at 4@9c. The New York market experienced a veritable boom the past week, and the advance in prices has been well maintained. The Daily Bulletin of that city says of the market:

'S) far as the export trade is concerned the situation does not change in any important particular. Public cable quotations have advanced, but not enough to make a margin in the rates here, and shippers quite generally report that their instructions are to stop buying. This they appear to be heeding in the majority of cases, and the really new freight engagements thus far are only for about 5,000 boxes, while the average open bid is still only 10 1/2c, though in a quiet way a fraction more has been offered without, however, reaching anything that can be called fancy. Indeed, there is no necessity for receivers to negotiate for less than 11c on perfect goods, as almost any portion of the home trade will pay that, with 1/4 c more paid in sufficient number of instances to warrant the quotation; and we have heard of still higher on full sizes, cheese command quite a decided premium. Under grades sell for good prices and move readily, and a further considerable draft has been made on ice-house stock, which is now practically sold out. Skims are not running very good in quality, and while now attractive lot goes out in small way at a full figure, most sellers speak tamely regarding the condition of Ohio flats are firmer and in good detrade. mand if fine, which is not often the case

	HOWOTOL.			
	Quotations in that market yester	aay	W	er
	as follows:			
	State factory, full cream, colored fancy		@1	
			@1	1,
	Chata factors fancy factories, average		201	07
	State factory, good to ohoice			
	State factory, medium	914	0	93
١	Stale factory, medium		0	
	State factory ordinary	-/"	0	8
	S ato factory, light skills, small		0	
			0	
1	Ginto footory light skins, coluicu		0	
1			0	
1	Greto factory, full skillis			
ı	Obio flots host	10		
ı	Ohio flats, ordinary	816	0	97
1	Onto man, ordinary	lav	W	79

The Liverpool market on quoted firm, with white American at 49s. 6d. per cwt., and colored at 49s. 0d., an advance of 4s. 6d. and 4s. respectively from the figures quoted a week ago.

The Utica Herald, in its review of the market says:

"From the country we hear that the

make still continues to run short of last IN REPLY TO MR. RAYMOND. year, and there can be little doubt that the heavy makes of the early part of the season will be offset by a light make during the latter part of the season. We have already had two or three slight flurries of snow, not enough to cover the ground, but yet evough to remind us that the pasturage will not last much longer. With the weather that is now prevalent, we are liable to get a genuine snow storm almost any day, and that would hasten the closing of the factories. Already we hear of one or two factories that will close about the middle of this month, while many of the smaller ments will not run later than November 1 in any event. There cannot, in the nature of things, be a large make from this time out; and those who have watched our market reports know that cheese is already sold down to the tenth or twelfth of We really believe that there is out little if any more late made cheese than the home trade will require for its own use, and if that be true, we shall not have to depend upon foreign markets to any great ex-

WOOL.

The eastern markets are decidedly firm on the basis of present quotations, and an advance in values seems more probable than a decline at present. The light stocks held at the seaboard, with the knowledge that those who are holding wool in the country are very firm in demanding better price8 relatively than those current at the east, combine to make sellers very conservative about parting with their stocks. Manufacturers also have come to the conclusion that legislation now cannot affect prices of this season's clip, as it will be largely worked up by the end of January. Abroad the stiffness shown in the classes of wools which American manufacturers purchase, makes it impossible for them to be imported at a profit so long as American wools are as low as at present and the duties have to be paid. It is therefore a sound conclusion on their part to decide to buy on the present position of the market rather than later when prices are likely to be higher. It is a well known fact that the domestic clip this year is fully 50,000,000 lbs. less than a year ago, and this will be a great factor in determining the future course of values if foreign markets hold up. It looks as if higher prices would rule before long if the market does not meet with a set-back.

A telegraphic report of the Boston mar-

ket yesterday says: "The last week has witnessed a decided improvement in the Boston market. The sales have exceeded those of the previous week, and the prices are stronger. The total sales were 3,702,300 lbs., of which The 3,227,300 lbs. were domestic fleece and pulled and 475,000 lbs. were foreign. sales included these: 35,500 lbs. No. 1 Ohio, 321/3@35c; 180,000 lbs. Michigan X fleece, 28c; 20 000 lbs. No. 1 Michigan fleece, 33c; 1,015,000 lbs. Territory, 13@25c; 90,000 lbs. Texas spring, 15@20c; 50,000 lbs. Eastern Oregon, 16@18c; and 460,000 lbs. California spring, 13@15c. No. 1 Ohio combing is scarce and selling freely at 37@38c. There is a light supply of No. 1 clothing, which is in good demand at 34@352. The supply of Michigan X wools is being reduced by recent large movement. have been some purchases and there at 28c on speculation, while sales of a straight X grade are reported at 281/2c. In Territory wools sales of full stapled fine medium Montana are reported at 25c, and of fine medium Wyoming at 23c. The reported movement of Territory wool this week has been quite large, as also of spring California at 13@15c. and low fall California at 9@10c. Montanas show a better quality this year than ever before. In pulled wools, as in fleeces, some kinds are a shade higher. Standard grades of California pulled have soid at 33c. For old eastern quotations range from 32c to 36c. And for the best eastern butchers' A lambs as high as 39c is asked. In scoured wools there has been considerable business, good spring California selling at 521/c, and from that own to 35c for defective Territory has sold at 53c. The scoured basis of fall Texas here has been about 45c. The supply of Australian now in Boston is only about 1,800 bales, against some 6,000

will be done in this before November.1 The following is a record of prices made up from actual sales in the eastern markets: Ohio XX and above, 32@33c; Ohio XX, 31@32c; Ohio X, 30@31c; Ohio No. 1, 33@ 35c; Michigan X, 271/28c; Michigan No. 1, 36@37c; Ohio delaine, 32@34c; Michigan delaine, 30@31c; Ohio unwashed and unmerchantable, 20@23c; Michigan do., 18 @22c; No. 1 Ohio combing, washed, months, 18@20c; do fall fine, 14@16c; do pressure, like the familiar leather sucker. medium, 15@16c; do heavy, 3@5c less; Georgia, 241/625c; California northern @17c: Southern spring, 11@15c; California combing, 39@41c; do average, 33@38; do do cross-bred, 36@40c; do clothing, 30@35c Cape, 25@27c; English 1/4 to 3/4 blood 32@36c.

COMES TO THE SURFACE

AGAIN. The readers of the FARMER will remem ber, some of them unpleasantly, the operations of a Chicago firm known as Fleming & Merriam, some years ago. The firm was finally broken up by a U.S. Special Agent upon information furnished by the publishers of the FARMER. The real parties were John Fleming, once a produce shark in this city, and Frank Loring, also an old Datraiter, with one or two others who formery belonged here but could not be clearly connected with the firm. Fleming was chased to the far west, but finally captured tried and convicted, but was afterwards pardoned. Lately a scheme called the "Ingham Speculative Syndicate" was started in New York by W. H. Ingham & Co. They followed the system Fleming & Merriam did when running "Fund W.," and soon had city. It is a bogus nutmeg made from pegathered \$150,000 from their dupes. The can nuts. These are said to be pickled other day notices were sent to their customers that the firm had suspended, and the members have since remained invisible. Now it turns out that John Fleming and Edward Milner were the "Syndicate," and the trial of taste revealing an absence of at \$2,315,478; 100,269 tons of hay, valued the postal authorities are looking after them flavor. Several grocers are said to have at \$979,524; live animals raised on farms, to for using the malls to swindle the public. It heen victimized on the supposition that s the same old story—these swindlers hung they were purchasing a bargain in nutmegs ing over half a million bushels of wheat, to out a big bait and captured a large number at about 50 per lb. below the regular market of gudgeons. Fleming is not at all smart, rates. This gets away with the wooden nutbut he has adamantine cheek, and is a valu- meg of Connecticut because the fraud is able man to the slick sharpers who are aldifficult to detect. ways in the background. He will turn up again before long, and swindle those who trust their money with him just as he has always done. The only safe place for such a man is a State prison.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have no wish to participate in the disand Wool 45 Years Ago in Michigan-50 ng that I desire to call attention to some facts which bear on the statements of Mr. Raymond in that article. His statements in regard to his sheep and the price he got for his wool I am-not going to controvert.

I have a very distinct recollection of the campaign of 1840 and how I expected a great deal from the protective tariff which the Whig party promised to pass, and I also recollect how I was disappointed in the results. I desire to call attention to so much of the Harrison tariffs of 1841 and 1842 and the tariffs which preceded them as relates to wool and woolens.

Under the tariff act of 1832 wool valued at 10 cents a pound and over paid a duty of four cents a pound and 40 per cent ad valorem; in 1836, four cents and 38 per cent; in September, 1841, (the first act under the Whigs) it was four cents and 32 per cent, and August, 1842, three cents and 30 per cent, where it remained until July 30, 1846, (Walker's tariff) when it was 30 per cent ad valorem.

So much for wool. The duty was reduced by the Whigs. Now for woolens. Woolen yarns which paid in 1836 four cents a pound and 38 per cent ad valorem, were reduced, in 1841, to four cents and 32 per cent and in 1842 to 30 per cent. Flannels which paid, from 1832 to 1842, 16 cents a square yard were then reduced to 14 cents a sonare vard. Carpets, upon which there was no material change from 1832 to 1842, were then reduced three and eight cents a square vard. Wool blankets which paid 25 per cent in 1832, 24 per cent in 1836, 23 per cent in 1841, and 25 per cent in 1842. Clothing, which paid 50 per cent in 1832, 44 per cent in 1836, 38 per cent in 1841, was reduced 40 to 50 per cent as to quality in 1842. Manufactures of wool, not otherwise provided for paid, in 1832, 50 per cent; 1836, 44 per cent; 1841, 38 per cent, and 1842, 40 per cent.

I ask what is there in these figures, taken from the Acts of Congress, that should lead any one to infer that they had any relation to an increased price of wool in consequence of the action of the Whig party in their tariff acts of 1841 or 1842?

Mr. Raymond asserts that this action of the protective party in 1841 and 1842 increased the price of wool and gave impetus to trade and business generally. Very soon Mr. R. went out of the sheep business and farming. I do not wonder!

Forty-five years ago this day my father and his family came to southwestern Michigan. In the year of his coming he purchased the necessary supplies for his family and to commence clearing a farm, to wit a yoke of oxen, which girthed seven feet ten inches, for \$28; a young sound horse weighing 1,350 pounds, \$50; one cow, \$10, and one at \$9; mess beef, \$4 per barrel; corn 121/2 cents; oats 10 cents per bushel: flour \$1.25 a hundred; round hogs \$2 per hun dred, and so on and so forth. These prices were not in the interior far from market. but only ten miles from a shipping point on Lake Michigan; nor did the prices of farm products materially advance until after the passage of the Walker, or free trade tariff f 1846. So much for the advance of prices by the tariffs of 1841 and '42.

HENRY CHAMBERLAIN. THREE OAKS, Oct. 9 1888.

THE MANUAL TRAINING DE-PARTMENT OF THE AGRICUL-TURAL COLLEGE.

The manual training department of the Agricultural College was well represented at the last State Fair; it was under the charge of Prof. R. C. Carpenter, who is him self a graduate of the College. Both wood working and metal-working trades were represented, and great proficiency shown. The 40 horse power engine, the machines and the tools were made by the students; in 36@37c; do Michigan, 33@35c; Kentucky fact everything used by the students is made and Indiana %-blood combing, 27@28c; do by them. One pair of surface plates were 14-blood combing, 251/2@26c; Missouri and specimens of perfect workmanship, they Illinois %-blood combing, 25% @26c; do %- were 14 inches square and weighed 38 blood combing, 24 1/25c: Texas fine, 12 pounds each, and so perfect was the conmonths, 19@22c; do 6 to 8 months, 17@20c; tact that when one was lifted up the other do medium, 12 months, 20@23c; do 8 to 8 would follow it, on the principle of air

Many kinds of work were in operation including wood and metal turning; the spring free, 18@21e; Middle Co. spring, 15 lath work was equal to that done in any ordinary shop; the blacksmithing also was burry and defective, 10@11c; Australia as good in its way. Pattern-making is also taught. One feature which was particularly noticeable was the mechanical drawing the proficiency attained in this direction is very great. We have not space to enumerate the many specimens of work. The complete course of study includes

> three years, but many of the stuuents leave the College before that time to accept situations which of course they could no have filled had it not been for the training they had received at the College. The complete course qualifies the student for a good position almost anywhere. It has been very much regretted of late

> years that American boys had no chance to learn useful trades, as large shops object to taking apprentices; but here is a much better opportunity for them to fit themselves for life's work than could be possibly had elsewhere. The present number of the class in this department at the College is between 80 and 90.

A new fraud upon spice men and grocers has been discovered by the Journal of this while green, dried and boiled in a mixture containing pulverized nutmeg, giving them the same odor and general appearance as the genuine article, but when subjected to

bottle in the market. Sold by all druggists. \$29,043,544.

THE MILLS BILL.

In this issue will be found the full text of From our Paris Correspondent the Mills bill so far as it changes the existcussion of the tariff in the FARMER, prefer- ing tariff. It is worthy of a careful perusal ing to do so elsewhere. But the article in as an expression of the views of one of the poor, it is always with us. Perhaps there the FARMER of the 6th ult., headed "Sheep two great political parties into which Ameriare as many cures for the malady as for cans are divided. As soon as a copy of the the phylloxera. There must certainly be Cents a Pound for Wool!!" is so mislead- bill prepared by the Senate committee can be got we will publish it also. Our readers the remedy recommended and made known can then decide for themselves which by M. Prillieux, the head inspector of agrimeasure would be most certain to aid or cultural education. As early as 1886 he injure their business, and then vote understandingly.

October Crop Report.

The U.S. Crop Report shows that the condition of the present corn crop has been equaled only three times in ten years, and is exceeded materially only by that of 1879, when the condition was 98, and the subsequent ascertained yield twenty-eight bushels. The present average of condition is 92, against 94.2 in September. There has been no decline in the Northwest, and the status of the great corn surplus States remains as it was Sept. 1. The indications favor a result ranging little from twenty-six bushels per acre, making a full average. The condition of buckwheat has declined

heavily, from 93.7 last month to 79.1, mainly from frosts.

The average condition of the potato crop s about 87, a decline of less than four points.

Tobacco has fully maintained the position of last month, averaging for all kinds 88.3. The returns relative to wheat are those of ield per aere, by counties. As consolidated the general average for winter wheat is twelve bushels per acre, and for spring wheat slightly over ten bushels. The former has yielded better than the early expectation; the latter much worse. This is of course in measured bushels. The quality is much below the average, which will still further reduce the supply, as will be shown nore exactly hereafter, from testimony of nspection and millers' weights. The winter wheat averages of States of considerable production are: New York, 14.1; Pennsylvania, 13.7; Maryland, 14.5; Virginia, 8.7; Texas, 11.2; Tennessee, 9.2; Kentucky, 11.2; Ohio, 11.2; Michigan, 14.5; Indiana, 11.3; Illinois, 13; Missouri, 12.6; Kansas, 14.7. California, 12.7; Oregon, 16.3. The spring wheat averages are: Wisconsin, 11.8; Minnesota, 8.7; Iowa, 10.3; Nebraska, 10.8; Colorado, 17.5; Dakota, 9.2; Montana, 16.5; Washington, 18.5; Utah, 16.5. The spring wheat of the New England States ranges from 14 to 16.

Michigan Crops.

The State monthly crop report for October, ssued from the State department yesterday, hows an average yield of 15.67 bushels of wheat per acre, indicating a total yield in the State of 23,581,504 bushels, or 858,000 ushels in excess of the '87 crop and 4,000 .-000 bushels less than the average for the past nine years. The total of 3,731,068 bushels vas reported marketed in September.

The average yield of oats is about thirty" ve bushels, barley 28 and corn 68 bushels fears, or three bushels in excess of the verage for nine years-1878 to 1888.

The severe drought and frosts have maerially injured the quality of the crop. Potatoes will yield about 75 per cent of an average. The area of the crop is in excess of the average.

Winter apples promise 67 per cent. ---

Unbiased Testimony.

'Berlin, and in fact all Germany, seems to be enjoying a wonderful era of prosperity. The city has more than doubled in population since 1870. Splendid new buildings are going up on every street. The manufactories are crowded to their utmost limit. Their exports to the United States are second only to those of England, and the most of this trade has been of recent

"While in England there is a genera emplaint of stagnation of business, one hears nothing of the kind in Germany; and, however true it may be, they claim that a great change for the better dated from the time that the new tariff was imposed upon imports. Moral: Let us not be in too great haste to relinquish our own."

Stock Notes.

PROF. A. J. COOK has purchased a registered Shropshire lamb from W. J. Garlock, of Howell, for his flock of Shropshires.

Owosso Belle 6th, one of the Shropshire ewes recently sold by Prof. A. J. Cook to Mr. McKerrow, of Wisconsin, was awarded first premium in her class at the Wisconsin

MR. E. P. KELSEY, of Ionia, has sold to John Dilley, of Portland, Ionia Co., the Shorthorn cow Duchess Gwynne, by imp. Second Duke of Kirklevington 26275, dam Oxford Gwynne by St. Valentine 4,348%. Mr. Dilley proposes founding a herd of Short-

Ir you are interested in the American rotter, read the advertisement of Messrs. Dewey & Stewart, Owosso, in regard to some young stock they are offering for sale. The breeding is such as is not to be got every day. There is plenty of room in the State for all the well bred breeding stock that can be got. These animals can be had at very reasonable prices.

According to published statistics of the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June, 1888, there were imported into this country 15,639,851 dozen eggs, valued the value of \$8,006,333; breadstuffs, incl-ud the value of \$8,755,773; hops to the value of \$1,017,495; provisions, including meats and dairy products, to the value of \$2,088,854; peas and beans to the amount of 1,942,840 bushels and the value of \$2,190,067; potatoes, Regulate the Regulator with Warner's Log 8,259,538 bushels and to the value of \$3,693 Cabin Sarsaparilla, manufactured by pro- 021. The total value of agricultural prodprietors of Warner's Safe Cure. Largest ucts imported from abroad last year wa

FOTATOES IN FRANCE.

The potato disease has this season ap-

peared with marked severity. Like the excepted from the multitude of perfect cures drew the attention of the Central Society of Agriculture to the efficacy of a solution, employed by the Bordeaux vineyard proprietors, to destroy the mildew which devastated their vines. The mildew was produced by a mushroom—the peronospora infestans, Now, it is exactly the same parasite which attacks the potato plant, and as in law, like case like rule, so in physiology, like disease like cure. On the first appearance of a spot on the leaves, sprinkle the latter with the following solution, commonly known as "Bordeaux Broth:" six parts of time and six of blue vitriol dissolved in 100 parts of water. It has been tried this season on early potatoes. Two plots were marked off in the first days of August, in a field where the spots showed; one plot received the broth, the other none. When the potatoes were raised not a single diseased tuber existed in the plot that had been treated with the preservative liquid, while in the other 32 per cent of the tubers | were unsound. It must not be forgotten, the official position of the gentleman who attests the experiment. And why not? The same mushroom attacks the vine, and the latter is saved; the same mushroom attacks tomatoes and is similarly got rid of. Indeed, were it not for the "broth" the tomato crop in the south of France would ever be a failure.

While on the subject of potatoes, a discussion is taking place relative to the connection between the flowering of the plant and the development of the tubers. In our temperate climates the flowering of the potato plant is limited; the majority of the varieties do not flower; a very few do and duly bear fruit, or apples. It is not so in Chili, that may be considered the native home of the potato. There the plant flowers and ripens its apples, but the tubers are very small. In temperate zones, then, the formation of the tubercles is favored at the expense of the flowering. It would appear then that, from the reproductive point of view, the energy of the seed involves the decadence of the tuber, and vice versa, Langenthal and Knight have shown that flowering can be augmented by removing the young tubers as they appear. Per contra, suppressing the flowers augmented the development of the tubers. Without being conclusive, the results tend in the direction stated. It is clear that in our zones the potato displays characteristics unknown to the plant in Chili. Is the difference due to the latter's drier and brighter climate? Possibly these two causes favor flowering. while a more humid atmosphere and a more clouded sky tell more favorably on the tubers. The great influence of the light on the production of flowers is well known. Sachs has shown that they are the chemical rays of light which induce flowering-a fact new and unexplainable. Doubtless. also, part of the cause may be attributed to the varieties of the plant which incline to tubers less than to, or not at all, flowers. There are many plants that reproduce themselves artificially or naturally by cuttings, off-shoots, tubers, etc., and, while flowering all the same, do not produce fruits; or, if producing the latter, remain sterile because their seeds do not form. While the direct influence of climate and of milieu cannot The Berlin correspondent of the Detroit | be questioned, the tendency to favor the Free Press, in a letter which appeared in production of tubers may have done more that paper on Sunday last, October 7th, by imparting an hereditary tendency in

> MR. HORACE FARWELL, of Holly, N. Y., put in an appearance this week and picked up quite a few sheep for feeders. Several loads were contracted for in the country and were shipped through, so that they do not appear among the sales. Mr. Farwell has taken the place of John Downs and will be at the yards every week in future. The good effect on the market from the Holly demand was quite noticeable.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigar.

The State Grange meets at Lansing on the 11th of December.

Mrs. Charity Crosby, who died at Grand Rapids on the 3rd, was in her 100th year. Hon. Wm. C. Sutton, old resident and es eemed citizen, died at Dearborn last Sunday, During the twelve months ending Sept. 30,

Wayne County received \$294,000 for liquor Orno Strong, late editor and proprietor of the Nashville News, has sold the paper and will go to Washington Territory. Last year, 3,296,618 barrels of salt were in-

spected in Michigan. For the ten months of the present year 3,072,428 barrels have been inspected. The Fenton fair was quite successful this year, though the weather was not very favor-able. The exhibit of stock was quite large

and of unusually fine quality. Williamston Enterprise: George Arnold is

the possessor of an apple stem 13 inches long on which are 11 perfect apples, two of which are 11 inches in circumference. A farmer near Allegan thinks he has a bonanza in a bed of moulding sand on his farm, which he sells at 50 cents a load. It is

aid to be the best in the country. A refinery is being built in this city for the purpose of refining graphite or plumbago, better but erroneously known as black lead. The product of Michigan mines is used.

The editor of the Bellevue Gazetie is gazing contemplatively at ten Late Rose potatoes lonated by an appreciative subscriber, which ripture measure when put into a peck

It costs about \$60,000 to measure the lumber sent out of Muskegon by water in course of the shipping season; and the work fur s employment for 75 men. Muskegon is

Peter Osterburg, owner of a large farm in Blackmar township, Jackson County, has become violently insane by brooding over re-igious matters, and will probably be confined at the Kalamazoo asylum.

The number of entries at the University aggregates 1,649. Further entries yet to be made swell the number to 1,876, far ahead of my other American college, and the highest n record at the University.

Mrs. Conkling, of Yosilanti, appropriated \$55 which did not belong to her, and on being detected tore it into shreds. Three days late the ended her life by taking poison. She i elieved to have been insane

The Universalists of Michigan, in sessi rtland last week, appointed a committee e to select a site for a denominational similar to that of the Methodists at Buy-to be conducted in like manager ducted in like manner

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Mrs. C. Schillinger, of Ionia, in leaving a neighbor's house after an evening call, fell toward the sum requisite.

The Rritish government will pay 650,000 ered sufficiently to walk home, but died on Thursday, of concussion of the brain.

The celebrated Perrin case, which has been before the courts since 1880, is being considered by the United States judges. The amount involved is \$150,000, and the testimony covers 10,000 pages of typewriting and mony covers 10,000 pages of typewriting and is divided into 1,000 exhibits. The legal fra-ernity will get something out of it if no one

Katie Phillips, eleven years old, while play the wheat and smothered to death. Algoing to her assistance it was too late

A gang of pickpockets visited Adrian at the week and worked the crowd in great shape.

Mrs. Whipple lost \$300, Mr. Howard, \$300, Col. Drew, of Blissfield, \$50, and a number of others parted with smaller sums to the lightingered gentry. There were about fifteen of them, three of whom were arrested.

Forence Miller, of Carson City, who three months ago cloped with Peter Kane, was found in this city on Wednesday by her stather, who took her home. She had been deserted by Kane, lost her small stock of clothlig by fire, and become generally disgusted with the rough treatment of the world; she therefore gladly returned to the home she had so unceremoniously deserted.

Harvey McDaniel, of Wheatfield township Harvey McDaniel, of Wheatneid townsnip, Ingham County, amiably allowed a new acquaintance to ride with him homeward, toward be witt, last Tuesday afternoon. Mr. McDaniel had been looking upon the beverage which giveth its color in the cup, and he was sufficiently recovered to when he was summerably recovered to take note of his surroundings he found himself in hewitt, and that his new made friend had disappeared, as had also \$20 he had in his ockets, while his clothes smelled strongly of

It seems somewhat like an attempt to blow and cold water with the same breath to and in close juxtaposition in the columns of eemed contemp. a paragraph cursin Old Hutch" for raising the price of bread whis "corner" on wheat, thus making the tof the poor more bitter; and following it an item telling how the farmers are rejoicing dollar wheat after having been "ground own under the iron heel" of the "bears" so How can wheat go up unless flour

Gen. B. F. Butler appeared in his legal apacity in this city this week, as leading neil in the celebrated Hoyt case in which y Irene Hoyt asked an injunction to pre-Wm. L. Webber, of Saginaw, executor, m disposing of lands belonging to he her's estate. Many curious people visited courtroom for the purpose of seeing the nguished soldier and lawyer, who is re-ed to have chewed gum as industriously ported to have chewed gum as industriously and contentedly as a school girl while the pposing council presented his arguments.

General.

The postal money order system is to be in

Chief Justice Fuller was formally placed at be head of the Supreme Bench on the 8th. The ravages of yellow fever are decreasing

Transactions in wheat in New York alor ast week were four times the amount of the risible supply in the United States. Although three hundred persons were in-

ured by the falling of the grand stand at puines. Ill., as noted in another item, no The Pullman Palace Car Company, which is \$14,000,000 invested, reported a surplus of 1,015,561, and declared a dividend of two per

ent at the last annual meeting. The company employs 4,598 men, and their average Fire broke out on a steamer lying at the harves of the Standard Oil Company at

and also to the works. Four steamers damaged, and fifteen thousand barrels I consumed, as well as a large amount of With this shoe a horse is entirely and the work over set heart. aluable machinery. The ocean steamer Queen, from England, ollided with the fishing schooner Madeline a fog off the Banks of Newfoundland last reck, cutting the Madeline in two. Twentyne of her crew were lost. The Queen was

Patentee & Manufer, Decatur, Van Buren Co., Mich.
o18-2:

CIDER INMAN'S PERFECT
DESCRIPTION

JOINT Public Sale her lights from being seen.

high Valley road near Mud Run, that nber of dead bodies having been taken in the wreck. The number of wounded is yet known, perhaps will never be defin-y ascertained, as many of the injured were moved by their relatives at once. Over in Canada justice has not the tardiness

that marks its dispensation on this side of the border. James Drummond was convicted of manslaughter at Sandwich, Ont., after a trial of one day's duration. He struck D. F. Bre-sult a blow at a base ball game at Essex Cenugust 8th, which caused Breault's death ing day, the attack being entirely

The two sections of a heavily loaded excu train on the Lehigh Valley railroad col-d on the 9th, near a small station known Mud Run. The reticence of the railroad hais prevented the details of the accident the number of the killed and wounded m being known, but accounts from the ster place the number at be-

A peculiar condition exists in Canada, unor the new law restricting Chinese emigra-States can return, so when the Celestials attempt to journey from west to east or vice sersa by lines which take them over the border into Canada, they find they cannot rer the United States. In Canada a license f \$50 must be paid, or they must quit that country also. The lot of the almond-eyed on of the Flowery Kingdom seems not a sappy one, especially when he undertakes to The lot of the almond-eyed

A terrible accident occurred at Quincy, Ill. in the 10th. A crowd of about five thousand beople had gathered upon a grand stand seeded to enable them to witness a display of freworks, the occasion being a local annual The stand had been filled to its utmost ity, and the exhibition just fairly open d when the supports at one end of the struc-port fell, eight hundred feet of seats and the copie occupying them slid to the ground, ander the mass of lumber which followed.

Dr. R. S. Huidekeper, at the head of th eterinary Department of the University of ennsylvania, owned a famous gray hunter and steeple-chaser named Pandora. week he gave a dinner to some of his friends, and on the menu was "filet a la Pan-dora." The guests partook in confidence, supposing the dish to be named after the vereran racer, and after several expressions o atisfaction on their part, the doctor informed hem they had just eaten a portion of Panmem they had just eaten a portion of ranora. Silence fell upon the banquet like a
fall, but the guests were stout of stomach,
and rallying firmly, all took a bumper to the
memory of the old gray mare. Pandora had
fallen hopelessly lame, and had been shot.

There is trouble in Chicago again on the Sreet-car lines of the north and west sides.
Srikers refused to allow the cars to leave the arns and piled paving stones on the tracks. police could do nothing before the mob, after a conference the chief of police de clared the cars should be run even if the cannon had to be brought out. The driver of a car that made the first trip on the West Side on Wednesday received \$150; he earned it, too, for his knuckles were laid bare by a stone, his jaw broken and his face torn open by missless theory by the side of the si by missles thrown by the strikers. Another dryer who had taken his car out dropped in a dead faint when he treached the barn in salety. The tension of his nerves had been too great during the six mile drive through a howing mob, not knowing what instant a pastel ball or a stone might reach him.

Foreign.

The Turkish Grand Vizier has forbidden be publication of morning papers in Con-

A biography of the late Emperor Prederick shortly to be issued by a London firm. It is believed the dowager empress is the author The fund raised to aid Mr. Parnell in his

The British government will pay £50,000 indemnity for the loss sustained through the collision of the British ironclad Sultan with the French steamer Ville de Victoria.

Reports of a terrible casualty come from China. The whole of the embankment of the Yellow River at Chang Chou, built at a cost of over \$0,000,000, was swept away by the floods, and nearly all of the thousand laborers on the bank were swept away and drowned.

WEAK will power, from physical causes. deranges a man's life in every direction. Every one will strengthen his will powers as ugh the men about the elevator lost no well as his bodily powers, by using Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. It is guaranteed the best. Sold by your druggists for \$1. the political gathering there last Contains 120 doses. Take no other for it.

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Poland-China Swine! And Registered Merino Sheep, ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17th, 1888,

Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. day, at my farm, one mile south and one mile west of Byron, a fine lot of about 30 head of Poland-Chinas, consisting of April and May pigs, Poland-Chinas, consisting of April and May pigs, aged brood sows and the fine two year old boar L. W. 12063, that now heads my herd. Also 20 head of choice young registered Merino ewes and 10 good registered rams. Also three registered yearlin. Shorthorn tulls and a pair of grade Clydesdale brood mares six years old, weight 1,500 pounds each, sound and supposed to be with foal by the Imported Clydesdale Stallion, General Johnstone 5033, Vol. 9, page 437. Terms of Sale: One year's time will be given on al sums of \$10, or over, on good approved notes bearing interest at seven per cent.

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AUCTION SALE Forty_Head

HEREFORD CATTLE From the Herd of W. W. Crapo, at Flint, Mich., Thursday, Oct. 25th, 1888. Among these are some IMPORTED Show lows by HORATIOUS, MARQUIS, and others. The animals are of the best strains of blood, viz.: Lord Wilton, Old Horace, The Grove 3rd, Sir Charles and others of equal note. For particulars and catalogues address

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A large and exceedingly fine stock of Plymouth A large and exceedingly fine stock of Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets for fall and winter sales. Probably the largest flock owned by any single breeder in the State.

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A breeding pen of Silver Grey Dorkings—a male and five females. Also eight or ten pullets raised from them, for sale at a bargain.

Ten White Dorkings—four cockerels and six pullets—very nice, for sale in a lot or in pairs and trios. Corresp-adence solicited.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18TH, ON THE FAIR GROUNDS, ALBION, MICH.,

We will offer 21 head consisting of 15 females and 6 bulls of STRAWBERRY. VICTORIA and FLORA families, headed by the Roan Duchess Bull, ROAN ACOMB 71510. All good individuals and well bred. For terms of sale, etc., send

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JOINT SHORTHORN SALE AT THE DANVILLE FAIR GROUNDS.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23d, 1888, we will sell to the highest bidder, 65 haad of high brechorthorns, a select draft from the celebrated Glendale Herd, property of R. M. Fisher; and 4 ead from the Melros) Herd, property of Granvi le Cecil, of Bates and Bates-topped cattle. Peris, Foggathorpes, Knightleys, Victorias, etc.

These cattle are all first class individuals, and in every way worthy the attention of buyers R. M. FISHER Or GRANVILLE CECIL

DANVILLE, Ky Important Shorthorn Sales in Bourbon County, Kentucky.

OCTOBER 16th, Mr. Joshua Barton, Millersburg, Ky., will sell from his celebrated Hinkstoy rd, 50 head of the following Bates families: Wild Bye, Peris Barringtons, Waterloos, Ladr erpools, Renick Roses of Sharon, Roan Duchesses, Young Marys and Phyllises. OCTOBER 17th. Messrs. J. A. Howerton, W. W. Massie and A. W. Wright will sell at the Fair Grounds, 50 head of the following popular families: Craggs, Josephines, Londor chesses, Jessamines, Roses of Sharon, Rosemarys, Roan Dochesses, Desdemonas, Marys

OCTOBER 18th, Mr. A. H. Bedford, at his home, near Paris, Ky., will sell 47 head of choic dividuals, a closing out sale of his entire herd of Miss Wileys, Mary Anns, Duchess of Goodness oses of Sharon, Young Marys, Maid Marions, etc.

These cattle have been carefully bred, are good colors and fine individuals.

M. W. DUNHAM

WILL PLACE ON SALE APRIL 2d, TWENTY STALLIONS ESPECIALLY RESERVED FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

I have found each year that a number of my customers cannot conveniently buy until late in the season, and it is to accommodate these that I have this year made a reserve of Twenty Stallions, old enough for service, which will be placed on sale April 2d; it being my determination to so control my importations that I can offer purchasers a first class horse any day in the

All Animals Sold Guaranteed Breeders on trial satisfactory to purchaser! Address M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, Du Page Co., Ill CARRIAGES AT ALL TRAINS.

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50 Head of Highly Bred

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We shall offer at public sale a very choice lot I shorthorn cattle. The sale will be held at e VILLAGE OF WIXOM, at the junction the F. & P. M. and the Jackson branch of the and Trunk Railways, within a few rods of 5 station. The offerings will consist of presentatives of the Cruickshank, Kirklevington, Young Phyllis, Hilpas, Rose of Sharon, Flat Creek Young Mary,

Young Mary, Rosabella, Rosemary, Henrietta. Aylesby Lady, and Lady Helen families. There wil be about 50 head in all, bring selec-tions from the hard of Mr. Wixom, and the entire herd of Mr. Johnson.

herd of Mr. Johnson.

The cattle are mostly young cows and heifers.
Those from the Wixom herd will be in calf to
his bull Barrington Duke 7th 72667, and from
the Johnson herd to his Rose of Sharon bull
Duke of Headwater.

Terms of sale will be very reasonable.
For catalogues containing full particulars address W. WIXOM, Wixom Mich.

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er of Vermont and Michigan registered aughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale. espondence invited.

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breeder of Poland-China swine. Breeding
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Write for prices.

Wilon HERD pure bred Poland-China Swine. Pigs for sale, sired by Tecumseh 2nd 6:55, winner of first prize and sweepstakes at Wisconsin State Fair, 1881, '85 and '86; also first in class and first on bolk with five of his get, Illinois State Fair, 1885; and Zach 4495. Stock recorded in Ohio Record. Special gates by express. HENRY M. MORSE, Union City, Mich. all-5m

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Moetry.

OLD FARMER GRUDGE.

Old Farmer Gradge was determined to trudge In the same old way that his father went To toil and to slave, to pinch and to save, Nor spend on pleasure a single cent. His tools were few, and so rusty, too, For want of the needful drop of oil, That creaky and slow they were forced to go,

And added much to his daily toil. His crops were scant, for he would not plant Enough to cover his narrow field; But grumbled and growled, and always scowle At harvest, over the meagre yield. And from paltry store on the threshing floor, From gaping mow and neglected bin, Would voices cry, as he passed them by:

You can't take out what you don't put in! Old Farmer Grudge was a doleful drudge, And in his dwelling and on his land Twas plain to be seen he was shrewd and keen And managed all with a miserly hand. There was little wood, there was little food, Oh, bare, indeed, was the pantry shelf, But he took no heed of another's need, So he was warmed and well-fed himself.

The wife, it was true, would skrimp and screw Piece and patch, and some way plan, As a woman will, with amazing skill, Who is tied for life to a stingy man. But, oh, how she sighed for the things denied-The books and comfort, and larger life,

Of which she dreamed and for which she schemed When consenting to be Farmer Grudge's wife But Farmer Grudge not an inch would budge

From the path his penurious father trod; But though very rich, would work in a ditch All day, and at dusk in a corner nod. And his girls and boys, bereft of the joys That others had, were disposed to roam, And to spend, profuse, nor put to use The lessons they had been taught at home.

When Eilen, his pride, and his youngest died. Old Father Grudge was so much depressed, Twas really believed that the old man grieved, And thus his fatherly love confessed, But as over the dead he shook his head, Economy still was in his thought, For he said, with a groan and a mournful moan

'Now all that good l'arnin is gone tor naught! Death took his wife-she was weary of life, Starved to death in a cruel way, For never a wo d of love she heard To sweeten her crust from day to day. From his home one morn the farmer was borne, And though lit le to comfort another he gave, His neighbors, more kind, were not inclined,

ONE DAY AT A TIME.

To grudge him the space required for a grave

One day at a time! That's all it can be; No faster than that is the hardest fate; And days have their limits, however we Begin them too early and stretch them too late.

One day at a time: It's a wholesome rhyme A good one to live by, A day at a time.

One day at a time! Every heart that aches, Knowing only too well how long they can

But it's never to-day which the spirit breaks-It's the darkened future, without a gleam. One day at a time! When joy is at height-

Such a joy as the heart can never forget-And pulses are throbbing with wild delight, How hard to remember that suns must set. One day at a time! But a single day, Whatever its load, whatever its length;

And there's a bit of precious scripture to say That according to each shall be our strength One day at a time! 'Tis the whole of life; All sorrow, all joy, are measured therein

The bound of our purpose, our noblest strife. The one only countersign sure to win! One day at a time!

It's a wholesome rhyme!
A good one to live by.

-Helen Hunt Jackson



McDONALD AND COMPANY. BUILDERS.

"I tell you, girls, I feel anxious about your father. He's not like himself since George died. He's aged ten years since last month. He doesn't eat, and he doesn't sleep, and my heart's just broke about the poor man." And Mrs. McDonald put her clean check apron up to her brimming eyes.

'Yes, father does show it, and it's only natural he should; he was so bound up in George, and had got to depending on him so. It's a pity he has to be alone all day in that empty house. It keeps George in his mind, and he hasn't any one to talk to. But don't go to worry tog about him, mother: he'll get more reconciled after awhile. We can't any of us feel as we should, so soon," answered Julia, the eldest of the McDonald girls, as they stood with their mother at the kitchen window looking after their fathe as he returned to his work.

"Poor father!" sighed the younger of the two girls. After a moment she said, in her cheery voice, "I'll fly through with the dishes, and take my knitting over to the house and stay the afternoon with him, and see if I can't cheer him up a bit. I suppose you can spare me?" looking at her mother "Spare you? Yes, indeed; and you

needn't stop for the dishes. I'll do then up while Julia makes up the bread. Maybe it 'll take some of the dye off my hands. hope it 'll stick to your dresses as well as i does to them," looking at the toil-worn fingers which bore evidence to the recent handling of black dye. "Get ready as once. Who knows but it may cheer the poor man up? I'm glad you thought of it.'

it too, when she reached the house her father was building. As she made her way across the littered ground she could see him, through a window, standing irresolute ly beside his work-bench, and his face was sadder than she had ever seen it. She opened the door, and as she stepped in upon the crisp shavings which lay thick upon the floor he turned, and his face brightened. "Why, Molly, what brought you?"

"I thought I'd come and stay with you awhile. Mother said she didn't need me, and I thought we could visit while you work."

. "Well. I'm very glad to have you here, it

you don't find it too cold." "No, it seems warm in here wind. How good the fresh pine smells!" and Molly snuffed as she walked about running her hand over the smooth wood She was a pretty, black-eyed, rosy cheeked girl, strong and well-built, and in all her eighteen years she had hardly known tened in a board, and with his plane threw off long satiny ribbons of the clear-grained wood. "It's nice work," she said at "Yes, I like my trade," her father an-

"You are getting along so fast, too," looking about. "Do you think you'll have

it done in time?" The carpenter's face clouded as he slowly shook his head. He stopped planing, and stood silent for a time; then resuming, answered: "No, I'll not get done in time. You needn't say anything about it to your mother, but I'm going to lose money on this job, Molly. If poor George had lived it would have been all right-I'd have even had a few days to spare on the contractbut, poor boy, that's the least of losing him;" and he drew a long sigh. "This house is full of him. He fitted in these windows and hung that door," and he walked across and moved it back and forth on its hinges. "And when I'm working I feel as if he must be upstairs or in another room. I suppose I ought to give him up more willingly."

"No, father, we can't do that; it isn't nature;" and the girl who had come to cheer her father up threw her arms around his neck and cried passionately. He bent his head upon her, and she could feel how he was trying to force himself under control. "Poor father! It's a shame for me to come here and break down like this. I'm not going to do it again," and she resolutely dried her tears.

She went and fetched an empty nail keg, and inverting it, sat down. Presently she asked: "Will you lose much money, father? You might as well tell me: I'll not speak of it at home."

"Well, you see, in the contract I was to forfeit five dollars a day for each day after the end of November, and to have the same for each day I could gain before that time. I'll work fully two weeks into December before I finish-if not longer."

"But can't you get a carpenter?"

"No. I've tried everywhere. Hughes might let me have a man, but he won't. He is mad because I took the contract and refused to work any longer as his journeyman. If I could only get a smart boy to do lathing and such things, I could soon have the plasterers in, and so gain a week or maybe ten days; but I can't even find the right kind of a boy."

"Well, that's pretty bad," the girl said, after knitting silently. Her father sighted along the board, and

then said, "Yes, it is bad." "Is lathing hard to do, father?"

"No; any handy man or boy can do it. But at this season it is hard to find any Molly knit to the seam needle, and then

put her stocking away and stood up. "Now, father, I don't want you to say a word against it, or make any objection. I'm going to turn in and do that lathing for you. "Nonsense, child." her father answered,

sternly. "I hope it hasn't come to that yet-when one of my girls has to do men's work. You have enough to do at home; your mother needs you." "She doesn't need me half as much as you do. And you know I'm very much

like my father-fond of having my own way-and I'm going to begin this minute,' she added, saucily. Her father's face relaxed into something very like one of his old smiles. "Try it if

want to, but by the time you' mered your thumbs a few times you won't be quite so headstrong." "They'll be my own thumbs that I ham

mer, so just come and show me where to be gin, and just how wide apart to put the

Presently the sound of hammering mingled with the planing and sawing of boards, and although an occasional suppressed groan came from the direction of the apprentice, she did remarkably well, and when twilight closed the short day her father was surprised to see what a space she had gone over, and to see how skillfully she worked.

"Why, Molly, you're a first-rate boy," h said, cheerily, as he drew on his coat. It had done him good to hear other sounds than those he made, and to feel that there was life in the empty house. He talked of his affairs as they went home, and he experienced the relief of a divided burden. and when they entered the warm bright kitchen, he was the first to tell of Molly's experiment.

That night, after the girls had gone to their room, as Molly stood meditatively tilting the arnica bottle upon her bruised fingers, she said, "I've made up my mind to work regularly with father as long as there is a thing I can do, and though I do bang my fingers awfully, they'll just have to stand it. Father will grumble a little at first, but I'll be firm with him, and he'll let me have my own way. I know him."

"I'll gladly do your share of the work, for it does seem to cheer him up to have

And Molly did go. A short talk with her mother as they were getting breakfast next morning settled matters satisfactorily. Before the day was over, the carpenter

was thoroughly proud of his daughter, especially when he called her away from her lathing to take some measurements, "and she seemed to know by instinct just how to do it," he told his wife that night, Molly McDonald was glad she thought of After that he made no objection when he saw her preparing to go with him, and as a cold rain had set in, they took their dinners with them, and Molly used to build a fire on the hearth to warm their tea, and the light played over the bright clean floor in a cozy contrast to the sheets of rain that poured down the windows. They did not talk much as they worked, for thoughtful workmen never do, but the man felt the comfort of companionship, and now again Molly was rejoiced to hear a few softly whistled notes as she paused to fill the pockets of

her kitchen apron with nails. She had not heard her father whistle since that awful day when poor George was picked up dead from under the overturned load of lumber he was bringing from the

"I tell you, Julia," began Molly McDonald one night as she was undressing, "1 believe it was an inspiration direct from Heaven that made me go over to the new house that afternoon to visit with father.

father's bench, and watched him as he fasago, and I know I've helped him with the work too. He was behind with it, and so discouraged that he did not know what to do. And to-day when that old skinflint of a Monroe came, I was so thankful that we had the plasterers in! I think he had made up his mind that father was going to be away behind with the work, and was prepared to be disagreeable accordingly. His wife and her sister were with him. The sister was one of your enthusiastic onesquite went off over my doing the lathing, and helping to lay the attic floor, and putting up those shelves in the pantry. Mrs. Monroe acted as if she thought it very foolish to make such a fuss over me-and so it was, of course; but there's one thing she can thank me for: she won't have to go up a ladder to reach the hooks every time she wants a dress out of her closet. I caught tall father just in the act of putting them up at a convenient height for himself. There are lots of things a woman can do about building a house. I wish father would teach me the trade outright; the joining is fascinating; and it's not half as hard as washing and ironing and cooking."

> The next morning the proprietor of the new house came again, and again his sisterin-law was with him. She was, as Molly had described her to her sister, overflowing with enthusiasm on almost all subjects. And as she had never done a day's work in her life, she was unduly impressed by the apprenticeship of the carpenter's daughter, and she declared to that young woman that she hadn't slept the night before through thinking of it.

"I've worked out a plan for you which I want you to fall in with. I want you to come to New York this winter and learn wood-carving. You know there is so much carving used in our houses now, you could make your fortune, you're such a genius.'

"Oh no, I'm not that," protested Molly, blushing: "but I'd like to learn woodcarving. I love drawing; I was taught it at school, and I know I could soon learn. But it's no use; I know I can't go"-in a tone of regret.

"Your father will not need you. Why can't you go?" "No, he will not need me; but I'm afraid

he cannot afford it." "But think of the advantage! After I've had a talk with your father, I think he will decide to let you go," answered the young widow, confidently. "This evening I am going to submit the plans of a cottage to him, which I want built next year. I see he is an excellent workman, and my plan is full of dainty details which I think he can carry out. In the estimates which I received from my architect 1 see that the interior is by far the most expensive part. There is to be a good deal of carving, so you see it would be to your father's advantage to have you taught to do it, instead of bringing an expensive workman from some city."

"That seems to make it more likely. Still, I don't see where the money is to come from." She drew a long breath as she stood, hammer in hand. "I can't tell you how glad I'd be to go. Besides its being a great pleasure to learn that kind of work. I think there is no doubt that I could help father. I'd like to have him ook upon me as he used to upon my brother. Oh, if I only could!" And here, although of Scotch stock transplanted to New England, the girl's feelings overcame her, and in the sympathetic presence of her new friend she indulged herself in the luxury of a "good cry" as she went on to tell of the death of her prother, of whom the had been so proud, and she also told of the trouble in which she found her father when he came to his assistance. "His assistance! I call it his rescue

It's in just such straits as that that men break down. If you hadn't come that after noon, if you'd even stopped to wash your dishes" (Mrs. Arnold liked to be very exact), "your father would have been on a bed of sickness by this time. And at this season and in this climate he'd have proba bly gone into consumption, and so you may feel that you saved his life." And in the excess of her admiration she took her heroine into her arms and kissed her-a pro ceeding which rather embarrassed the hero ne, who did not at all believe she had saved her father's life. But that evening on their way home she told her father about the conversation she had had with Mrs. Arnold, and clinched her argument that she should be allowed to learn a trade by say ing, "You know you owe your life to me, and since I didn't take it, the least you can lo is to deliver up your money."

After much consultation and studying of plans and making of estimates, it was finally settled that McDonald should build the pretty cottage, which was to overlook the sea from one of the low bluffs. And Mrs. Arnold showed her belief in his daughter by offering to advance money sufficient to send her to New York.

That winter was one of continual revelation to the wide-awake country girl. Even in her walks to and from her school she daily learned something pertaining to her work. There were always the magnificent houses in course of construction which she could wander over and admire, and in which she could study the new and improved ways of building. Many a good idea was noted in a business-like fashion in the little book she was keeping as a present to her father. It was upon the occasion of one of these visits of inspection, as she stood making a hasty sketch of a beautiful door-lintel, that upon raising her eyes for further details she was embarrassed to find standing directly under it a young man who was watching her curiously Hurriedly closing her book, she was about to turn away, when it came to her that as he was probably one of the bullders, she ought to offer some excuse for the liberty she was taking in copying the design. It is true, she had asked permission of a workman who seemed to be in charge; still, this man might be the authority to whom she should have applied.

"I hope you don't mind my going over your house and studying your work; I am very much interested in such work, and the men seemed to think there would be no ob-

"Oh no; I don't see why the architec bould object to a young lady making a sketch of a doorway. Young ladies are not likely to steal their thunder. I don't suppose they'd like to find me doing it. though." And the young man drew a long gouge, and busy too with many a practical

room, and ejaculated, more to himself than to her, "Ah, but it's fine!"

His taking it for granted that the was only entertaining herself made her feel as if she should undeceive him.

"I was not merely amusing myself; I wanted to see if I couldn't do something of the kind myself sometime; I—"

He looked at her a moment and and then said: "In that case you had better get permission from head-quarters. I have nothing to do with this house; I am not employed here-nor anywhere else, for that matter," he added, with a laugh, as he touched his hat and disappeared.

As he went down-stairs he asked the man whom he found critically inspecting the work there, and whom he seemed to know who the young lady upstairs was.

"She's a knowing one, I can tell you Mr. Neil. She's in here every day or two, looking at the house. Seems to have taken great liking to it. I believe she's studying wood-carving at one of the schools. Comes from the country somewhere. I tell you, Mr. Neil, that girl knows more about our kind of work than many a carpenter does. She says she's going to be one. It's a pity she isn't a man." And the workman interrupted himself at this point to pounce upon what promised to be a flaw in one of the treads in the stair. After satisfying himself regarding it, he closed the subject by adding: "Not but what she's a nice enough and pretty enough girl to stay one. Got a job yet, Mr. Neil?" "No, not yet. Good morning. Jarvis."

And he passed out.

That evening, as Molly McDonald was eating her dinner alone, being rather late. she was surprised to see ushered into the dining-room by the landlady the young man she had met that day in the new house. "I hope there's something left for you

Mr. Neil, though I'm afraid there isn't much. I gave you up when you weren't here at six:" and Mrs. Potter bustled about and rang the bell. "You were late, too Miss McDonald; hope you found something. Oh! I see Susan gave you the apple sauce-I had it made on purpose for you."

"Yes, Susan gave it to me, and it is great treat; it tastes just like my mother's apple-sauce.

Mrs. Potter trotted out into the kitches n search of Susan, who had not responded o the bell any more prompily than tablemaids in rather humble boarding-houses are apt to. The two young people, after looking at each other, found themselves bowing awkwardly, and wondering whether i would be "proper" to speak, when Mrs Potter, beaming, and Susan, sulking, appeared upon the scene, and under the flow of their landlady's talk Molly escaped from the room.

The next day she learned from Mrs. Pot er what little that inquiring person knew bout the new boarder. He had been a ner house once before, in the spring, but had only staid a few weeks. At that time she understood he was in an architect's office: now she supposed he was trying to be one himself, but unless he had either in fluence or push, he could take it out in try ing, for in New York a young man had to know how to elbow his way through a crowd before he could get through. And to this meagre information a good deal of moralizing was added.

Mrs. Potter must have been true to the popular saw concerning the fetching and carrying of bones, for a few days later Miss McDonald found the young architect not They were sitting side by side at the table, when, after some small civility in the matter of offering the plate of buns, he said. Excuse me, but I believe you come from Sewell's Point, Miss McDonald."

'Yes, that is my home." "Do you happen to know anything about company of capitalists having bought a large tract of land with a sea frontage near

"Yes; my sister wrote me about it." "Did she give any particulars about it, or ow it is to be built up, for of course they mean to make a summer resort of it? Excuse me for asking so many questions, but as you seem to know so much about building, I thought you might be able to enlighten me:" and he looked at her with a emini-cent smile.

The girl grew rosy, for she felt that he might possibly be laughing at her; but she answered in her straightforward way. No, she didn't tell me anything of the plan. She only told me what farms had been bought, and she said it looked as if father and I would have plenty to do, for there'd be a lot of building this next sum-

"Your father and you?"

"Yes, that was what my sister said." "Oh yes, certainly. Well, I heard son thing of the project down-town to-day, and as Mrs. Potter had told me you came from Sewell's Point, I took the liberty of speaking to you. I think I'll run down there tomorrow or next day and have a look at the place. Can I take any message to your father, if I happen to see him?"

"Oh, thank you. I write every week t them. You can say I am well, and send my love." This, when she heard it in words, seemed rather an intimate message to intrust to an unknown young man, so she tried to give the effect of not having given it, by stiffly saying, "Yes, you can say I am well," which sounded so stiff that she hastened to soften it by adding, "My father will know all about what is to be done, and will tell you. He will be very glad to see you. If you ask at the post-office for Andrew McDonald, they'll show you where we live."

When Mr. Neil returned from Sewell's Point, they met like old acquaintances After shaking hands in the hall they had chat in the parlor. He was in high spirits over his trip, and told her so much hom news that she declared she felt as if she had been there herself. He had been in vited to tea at her father's, and was well acquainted with them all, from the carpenter down to little Johnny, who wanted him to pack his kitten up and bring it to his sister. And he told how Julia had bidden him not to forget to say that her tea-rose was in full months to change all this, and instead of s oloom. The prospect was so good that he nad about made up his mind to go to Sewell's Point. After that they were good friends indeed

By the middle of May Mrs. Arnold's house was enclosed, and Molly McDonald was in it, hard at work with chisel and

breath, after an admiring survey of the plan which years after she saw fulfilled. Her father was hard at work too, with the several men he had found no difficulty in hiring, now that he had taken his stand as Sewell's Point. The new lots were selling fast, and Mr. Nell, who had opened an office there, found himself the architect of several pretty villas and cottages, and Mr. McDonald, upon the recommendation of the

> happy. And yet-well, Melly was worried, f not actually unhappy. She had come to look upon herself as much too occupied with her work to think of anything else, and time for nonsense, as she severely called it to herself. If she had been obliged to put this "nonsense" into words, her task would have been difficult; still she felt that there was nonsense in the air. She could not deny (even when disposed to treat the case with the utmost justice) that he was very often at her father's house, and that he came altogether too often, and interrupted her at her work, when he ought to was very honest in analyzing her feelings was not going to be foolish, but she greatly feared he was. She didn't want to marry. It would be too provoking, just when she and her father had got to going so nicely, to spoil it all. She gave a hint of what was passing in her mind to her sister Julia about this time, and, as she afterward remembered, Julia had been almost cross with her, and had said she was a very queer girl to prefer to work like a man to having that splendid-handsome-good- Well! If Julia's opinion was worth anything, it was decidedly that any girl might be glad and thankful if Horace Neil did get foolish

This opinion had its weight, and Molly thought the whole matter over again very seriously and calmly, but only to find herself wishing he was back in New York, with so many good commissions on his hands that he'd forget all about her. Ther were times when she'd back off from her work, and sean it critically with her head to one side, and approve of herself as succeeding admirably, when she would say within her heart, "It is very aggravating! Why mightn't it have been some other girl!" in spite of Julia's opinion.

One afternoon she had paused to look at a suprisingly well-executed panel, and was just thinking that she would ask her father to look at it, when a cheery voice called in at the window, "That's well done, very well done, Miss Molly."

She turned around, frowning. "Are you here. I thought you were in your office." "Then you were thinking of me? That mboldens me to come in. Are you too busy to give me a few minutes?" and the

"I can talk and work too." "You look very severe this afternoon." "I'm interested in my work."

"And are you always severe when yo are interested?" Molly laughed reluctantly.

Do you really mean to keep on at this kind of work?"-looking around. "Yes; why shouldn't I?

"Because it isn't natural for a young girl, I suppose. It isn't feminine.' as the work my sister does, and much more

to my taste." "Your sister is very feminine-and very

Molly worked away without replying but she thought, "If he thinks he can alarm me into liking him by praising Julia he is mistaken." Her visitor turned her tools about on her bench. She did not look up, but she knew he was watching her. She was desperately afraid that what she had dreaded was coming to pass. Why couldn't he have been content to like her as if she had been a young man? She tried to shape ner answer in words; it could only mean one thing. She was sorry for him, but it couldn't be helped. She was not going to make a mistake.

"Miss Molly!" She looked up. wish you'd speak instead of just looking a me; you disconcert me dreadfully," and h laughed nervously. "I've been wanting t ask you something for a long time, but I declare I'm afraid I am getting to be coward." Molly gazed at him in helpless fascina

tion. He didn't look cowardly; indeed he looked brave and handsome. She had never noticed before what fine eyes he had: but she didn't love him, she didn't want him, and she was not going to marry him. Presently she answered, in what she considered a non-committal voice, "Oh, well, you needn't be afraid of me; I'm only a

"Only a girl indeed! That's just what a fellow in my fix is afraid of. He never knows what a girl is thinking of-whether she's laughing at him or not; whether she likes him or not. You can allay my fears." He really looked very unhappy; she felt eartily sorry for him, and said, kindly, Of course I'll'do anything I can for you.' "I think you must know what I want,"

and he caught her hand away from her work. "You must have guessed-you are so bright and so observing," entreatingly. "What do you want me to tell you?" "Do you think your sister cares for me?

Do you think she would marry me?"—Anna Howells Frechette, in Harper's Bazar. Mahogany the Best Finishing Wood.

As is known to every wood-worker, maogany has no equal for durability, brilliancy, and intrinsic value for any work which requires nicety of detail and elegance of finish. Cherry, which is a pretty wood for effect and extremely pleasing when first finished, soon grows dull and grimy-looking. Oak, which has been so much used of late, is attractive when first finished, but experience teaches us that it does not take many light, fresh-looking interior, one that has a dusty appearance is presented, which no amount of scraping and refinishing will restore to its natural beauty. What applies to cak is yet more applicable to ash.

Mahogany, however, seems to thrive bes under the conditions which are detrimental in the solitude of a fence corner, your to these other woods. At first of a light prayers were scarcely erthodox.

tone, it grows deeper and more beautiful with age, and although its first cost is more than these other woods, yet its price is less Some Startling Statements of General than popularly supposed, the only objection a builder. Indeed, it was a busy time at urged against it has been cost. What is more valuable, however, and what makes mahogany in reality a less costly wood, is the fact that, unlike cherry, oak or ash, it is easily cleaned, because it is impervious to dust or dirt, while it does not show wear architect, found himself engaged to build and instead of growing duller, grows brighter and more pleasing in appearance. As nobody was idle, according to prover-While first cost is more than that of cherry, olal wisdom nobody ought to have been unloak or ash, it is nevertheless true that the judgment of many men has led them to regard mahogany as the cheaper wood when its durability and cleanly qualities are considered, and today it takes first rank in first she thought Mr. Neil ought not to have class material. - The Builder and Wood Worker.

A Royal Spanking. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort and the royal children, visited Scotland for the first time, and tarried a long time on her way at Balmoral. On the trip the yacht, in which the party travelled by water, called at Aberdeen, and of course, the loyal inhabitants of that city turned ou have been talking to possible patrons. She in large numbers to do honor to their beloved sovereign. A guard of honor, contoward him, and she found not a particle of sisting of the merchants of the place, was tender sentiment. Therefore she hoped he formed, and, in all the glory of black broadcloth and white kids, paraded on the edge of the dock to which the vessel was moored at just sufficient distance to prevent people from stepping on board. Seats were erected on the bank, tier above tier, like those of a circus, to accommodate the thousands that assembled to gaze on the spectacle of an anointed Queen. Her Majesty good-naturedly remained on

> curiosity of the bonny Scots, and promenaded about in full view of the immense crowd. The Prince of Wales, a child of about five or six years, was with her. Among other things placed on the deck for the accomodation of the Queen was a costly and very splendid sofa, ornamented with tassels; and the Prince, like other boys of that age, being of a destructive turn, began to pull at one in a manner that threatened to detach it. His mother observed the act and ordered him to desist. He did so, but as tassel again to give another jerk. The Queen appeared to have expected something of the kind, for she was at that moment watching him from the corner of her eye. In an instant she turned, and seizing the luckless heir-apparent of England by the scruff of the neck," elevated one of her feet upon the sofa, hoisted the youngster mutually familiar to parents and children generally when such ceremonies are to be performed, and gave him a sound spanking. It may be proper to mention, en passant,

for the information of youths who sometimes find themselves similarly circumstanced, that the illustrious sufferer kicked and bellowed under the afflictive dispensayoung architect sprang in at the low win tion quite as lustily as the boys of lowlier birth are wont to do. The amazement example of royal domestic discipline may be imagined, but scarcely described in This line of remedies will be used instead of fitting terms. A dead silence prevailed for for the victim of her displeasure. The ex- care in their preparation. plosion recalled the royal mother to a sense f her position, and, having turned towar the crowd for a moment, her face suffused with crimson, she hastily descended into the cabin, and was seen no more by the expectant populace. - Old Paper.

> The County Directory Man. "The Tramp," in Farm and Fireside, gives it hot and heavy to the getter up of make man woman's moral equal, he should the "County Directory," a literary and geographical work that never turns out to e exactly what it was promised:

> Did you ever meet the county directory man? Of course you have. Don't you reand so forth. If you recollect aright he went to the bank to draw some money. praised you for your first-class system of | Some of the officials knew her, and knew ed your little children, made love to your grown-up daughter, flattered the boys, and the lame chicken to the pure-bred stallion, as the best in the whole county.

I knew you'd remember him. There course he didn't succeed in writing you up, giving a short sketch of your life, a picture of your in your store clothes, and a description of your farm. Don't bite your lip that way or it will bleed. Oh, no, you didn't swallow any taffy.

Not even when he promised to send you half a dozen books, and scatter hundreds all through the county, just to show your neighbors what a clever man you were. You'll pull that button off your vest if you don't be careful, as it's a little loose already. He didn't want money; ne, he was a gen-

erous fellow, going about doing kindly actions just because he was built that way. He wasn't a roaring lion seeking whom he could devour, but a thoughtful, considerate man, who had no regard for money, and only wanted you to sign a note. There now, you've kicked the blade off that hoe, I didn't see it do anything to you. You're too cute to be caught by such

sharper, for that is all the fellow was as you would have found out had you signed the note. And then if you had ordered so of the directories you wouldn't have recognized yourself in the picture that he would have paimed off on you, and you'd have got up on your heels and kicked because he said the best in the county. And then you didn't town, and hiring a lawyer to defend yo when the rascal sued you on the note. know you too well to imagine that a sleek tongued sharper could rope you into such a scheme, and take from you some ten or twenty dollars. Your intelligence and knowledge of human nature prevented you helps continued he wash a sach a Perhaps you think this is a fancy sketch

of mine, and that such a thing as a count directory man and his victims exist only in my imagination. I won't press the point further than to calmly inquire: Have you made his acquaintance? If you have, I'll bet a corn cob to a peck of wheat that oft,

BEFORE IT IS BORN. Interest. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, on being asked when the training of a child should begin, replied, "A hundred years before it is born." Are we to infer from this that this gener-

ation is responsible for the condition of the race a hundred years from now? Is this wonderful generation the natural esult of the proper diet and medicines of a

nundred years ago? It is conceded in other lands that most of the wonderful discoveries of the world in this century have come from this country.

Our ancestors were reared in log cabins

and suffered hardships and trials. But they lived and enjoyed health to a ripe old age. The women of those days would endure hardships without apparent fatigue that would startle those of the present age.

Why was it? One of the proprietors of the popular emedy known as Warner's safe cure, has been faithfully investigating the cause, and has called to his aid scientists as well as medical men, impressing upon them the fact that there cannot be an effect without a cause. This investigation disclosed the fact that in the olden times simple remedies were administered, compounded of herbs and roots, which were gathered and stored in the lofts of the cabins, and when sickness came on, these remedies from nature's laboratory were used with the best effects.

What were these remedies? What were they used for? After untiring and diligent search they have obtained the formulas so generally used for various disorders.

deck to gratify as much as possible the Now the question is, how will the olden time preparations affect the people of this age, who have been treated, under modern medical schools and codes, with poisonous and injurious drugs. This test has been carefully pursued, until they are convinced that the preparations they now call Warner's Log Cabin remedies are what our much abused systems require.

Among them is what is known as Warner's Log Cabin sarsaparilla, and they frankly announce that they do not consider soon as her back was turned seized the the sarsaparilla of so much value in itself as it is in the combination of our various ingredients which together work marvelously upon the system. They also have preparations for other diseases, such as "Warner's Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy," "Log Cabin hops and buchu remedy," "Warner's Log Cabin hair tonic. They have great confidence that they have over her knee, adjusted him in the position a cure for the common disease of catarrh, which they give the name of "Log Cabin rose cream." Also a "Log Cabin plaster." which they are confident will supplant all others, and a liver pill to be used separately or in connection with the other remedies.

We hope that the public will not be disappointed in these remedies, but will reap a benefit from the investigations, and that the proprietors will not be embarrassed in their introduction by dealers trywith which the spectators witnessed the ing to substitute remedies that have been so familiar to the shelves of our druggists. others. Insist upon your druggist getting a moment, but was suddenly broken by a them for you if he hasn't them yet in stock. tremendous roar of laughter, which could and we feel confident that these new remnot be suppressed by any thought of edies will receive approbation at our readdecorum, respect for the Queen, or sympathy ers' hands, as the founders have used every

A correspondent of an exchange tells the following incident concerning General Logan and his wife:

Senator Logan never took an active part on the woman suffrage question, but he unhesitatingly expressed his opinion that if the ballot in woman's hands would tend to advocate it. General Logan's fidelity to his home and family has always been recognized, and no matter what other attacks were made upon him no one ever assailed him in that direction. An incident which occurred member that pleasant fellow, with cheeks a few years since illustrated the fact that in of brass and double-barrel tongue, who one direction at least the world understood spent a whole day on your farm, going him. Mrs. Logan was visiting in Chicago, hrough your fields, stables, dairy, barns and, as had been her life-long custom, she farming, congratulated you on being the that she drew from the General's account fortunate partner of an excellent wife, kiss- any amount at any time she wished. It happened that there were but two men in the bank at the time she called, and neither lauded everything around the farm, from of them knew her. It was an embarrassing situation surely. One of the clerks said he knew Mrs. Logan drew money on the General's account, but how did he know her to now, don't frown, or else I'll quit. Of be Mrs. Logan? She was about to leave the building to find some one to identify her, when he asked, "Have you nothing about you to identify you?" Taking out her watch she opened the case, showing inside it the General's picture. "That's sufficient," returned the teller; "we all know the General well enough to know that no other woman in the world carries his picture about but his wife."

Tasting a Mexican "Pie."

I asked a boy who was stuffing himself with what I thought was pie, if he had breakfasted well. He did not understand my Spanish, but with that generosity which seems born in a Mexican, the little fellow quickly divided his "pie" and gave mea goodly slice. Without waiting to see what the "pie" was made of, I took quite a large bite of it, and the next moment I felt as it I had swallowed a bunch of needles with the red end of a hot poker. The boy laughed and rolled on the ground in his merriment as the tears came to my eyes, and I tried in vain to gulp down the horrid stuff he had given me to eat.

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And what do you think it was? Two thin slices of hot cakes, dipped in a ourning sauce made of hot red pepper. never again tried to breakfast away from he American hotel, for I soon learned that red pepper was the chief ingredient of the Mexican diet, and that even the boys and girls enjoyed their flery breakfast fully as well as an American child enjoys his cakes and syrup.

If you have made up your mind to buy Tood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculisr ombination, proportion and preparation curative power superior to any other artic

CAIN'S WIFE.

where did he get her? Had she a sister? Had she a mother? Was she pre-Adamic-Born before history-With her identity Shrouded in mystery Maid of Phœnicia, Egypt, Arabia. Africa India, Or sun kissed Suabia!

Who was her father? Was he a viking. Cruising about Just to his liking: Out of the Whenceness, Over the water,

Into the Where, Bringing his daughter? Native of Norway. Denmark or Sweden? Lured by the charms Of the Garden of Eden! Blond or brunette? Rounded or slender? Fiery or frigid? Haughty or tender? Why are her graces Unknown to fame? Where did Cain meet her?

Say, can it be The lady we seek. Was R. Haggard's "She?" Tell me, ye sages, Students of Life. Answer my query :-

Who was Cain's wife?

What was her name?

Whisper it softly-

KILLED BY TOBACCO.

-Sam T. Clover, in Chicago New

Monstrous Shark That Chewed a Quid with Disastrous Results.

In a short while we had caught a nice mess of small snappers, from ten to twenty inches long, and were having a real good tes a correspondent of Garden and Stream. We had not fished very long, however, before a large shark put in an appearance and spoiled our sport. We first knew of his presence by his greedily snap-ping off the fish from one of my neighbors' es, having followed it up from the bottom. He executed this performance several times, and then the snappers stopped biting en-tirely. Not even a nibble could we get, so we hauled in our lines and commenced to pay attention to the shark. He was a mons fellow, about fifteen feet long, and he kept swimming round and round the vessel, sometimes on top the water and sometimes away down deep below us, but always at a respectful distance. His reddish brown dy could be plainly seen through the clear transparent green water, and you may be sure he was the cynosure of all eyes. A great many plans for his capture were dissed, but none appeared practicable within our limited means. The engineer sugested that if the shark would give him time, he would forge a proper hook and chain, but as the shark was unable to give him a guarantee he abandoned the project.

While we were thus talking I noticed the native pilot every now and then throwing overboard one of the snappers we had so recently caught. And as the current carried it a little distance clear of the vessel shark would gobble it down, and, in fact, the intervals were so regular that Mr. Shark seemed impatient when the regularity was broken by a little delay. We saw that our pilot had some ultimate object in view, and it drew our attention to him. I had not particularly noticed the man before this; more than that he was a fine-looking, dark-skinned man with good European features, but evidently of mixed blood. As he was born and raised on the coast, and had probably served his pilot's apprenticeas a fisherman, he knew how to deal with his inveterate foe, the shark. Anyhow, we all thought so and gave him credit for it, and, although he did not say much, he went about it in a very earnest small fish he selected another a little larger than the others, and with a stick of that the French, English and German wood rammed a roll of chewing tobacco hand down into its belly and pressed its throat together again. He held it ready to throw, and as the shark came up, anxiously looking for its ish, he tossed it to him, and as it barely touched the water the shark turned over n its back and sucked it in. The shark then swam off as usual to the side of the vessel, and then below us, and was apparently rising again in the expectation of another fish when the nicotine commenced its work. His struggles and contortions were horrible to behold as he darted here and there in a blind rage and vomiting blood, but as he swam, or was carried by the current away from us, his struggles grew gradually less, until it ceased altogether. The tobacco had killed him.

PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH. Native-Born Americans Who Cling to the

Customs of Their Fathers. It is not generally known, even by people who have visited America, that there is in Pennsylvania, very near the cities of Philamore than two million inhabitants which is in many respects strangely like what its rural ancestors were in Germany more than two centuries ago. Some years since, says the Boston Transcript, there were to be seen in a shop in Philadelphia several large books of Lutheran devotion, in the type and spellng of 1540, bound in deeply-stamped w vellum, with heavy brass clasps. They did not look like imitations of old books, they seemed to be "the thing itself;" but the date was recent. "They are for the Pennsylvania Dutch," said the bookseller.

would not believe that the Lord would hear them if they prayed to Him out of a modern book. And those books, as you see them have been printed and bound in that style for nearly two hundred years for the Pennsylvania Dutch market, just as they were printed for their ancestors during the Reformation.'

There is probably no more striking in-

stance of conservatism to be found anywhere in Europe than this; but the spirit manifested by the worthy "Dutchmen" is carried out by them consistently in every thing else. "Follow thy father, good son, and live as thy father before thee has done," is their golden rule of life. Firstly, they always speak among themselves a singular patois called Pennsylvania Dutch, from the word Deutsch. "It belongs," says Dr. asman, in his edition of the poems of Dr. H. Harbaugh, "to the South Germans alects," and, while partaking of all, "it is most closely allied to the Pfalzisch"-that to the Rhine German of the Palatinate. In the valley of the Susquehanna, and be-yond the Alleghany, it is much mingled with English. Farther in the west we find in it traces of Scottish, Irish, Swedish and French. It is specially remarkable in its having retained great numbers of old and curious German words, such as are now to be heard only in the remotest places of the Fatherland. We find the influence of the unchangeable English article the in der. Thus a man will say: "Hen—scherr der blind Gaul uf, mer welle uf der markt fahre"-i. e.: "Henry, harness the blind horse; we will go to market!"

The Lebel Projectiles.

ome time ago experiments were made in France on the effect of Lebel projectiles upon human bodies which were obtained om mortuaries and hospitals. Drs. Chaurel and Nimion now announce that in futare warfare with the Lebel rifle surgeons will not be perplexed by having to extract balls from wounded soldiers. These projectiles pass through the body, bones and all, even when fired at a distance of from 1,980 to 2,200 yards.

FACTS ABOUT ICELAND.

A Happy Country Which Is a Terra Incognita to Many.

A Nation That Has Preserved Its Identity for More Than a Thousand Years-Where Doors Are Never Locked and Hotels Are Unknown.

There is a nation in existence that has preserved its identity for more than a thousand years, whose leading families claim an ancestry so remote that it is almost mythological, and whose ninety thousand people live under but forty-three articles that form their whole jurisprudence. Its history records but two thieves; crime is almost unknown, and armies and policemen are never seen. Seven out of ten of the educational class speak, read and write the Latin language fluently, and a greater portion the English language. These people claim to be the freest on earth in doing just as they please, providing they interfere with no one else. They never lock their doors, have no hotels, and provide ample hospitality for all visitors in their homes. They glory in the possession of the purest, bravest blood in their veins that flows among mankind today; and claim the richest traditions of modern nations. They live where there are forty-one days in the year of total darkness and a like number of perpetual sunlight That nation is on this earth, too, and inhabits the island of Iceland.

Dr. Ludwig von Dolcke is the son of an Icelandic stadsholder, a gentleman of refinement, who was highly educated in Swe den, and has traveled extensively, and has come to this country to practice his profession of electrologist. In the course of a talk recently he presented the above strikng facts concerning his native land. The doctor speaks English fluently, having remained in the country twenty-three months when he first came here in 1844 as commissioner to select the lands in Dakota and join ng British Columbia territory, upon which a colony of six thousand Icelanders settled later. He says that four thousand more are coming very soon. Dr. von Dolcke recently returned to America from Denmark, and is located at Grand Rapids, Mich., temporarily, but is prospecting in the direction of St.

"A popular ignorance of Iceland prevails." the doctor said to an Albany Argus reporter, "owing, I think, largely, to the misleading name of Iceland. The island, of about 42,000 square miles, is green and fertile in the outhern portion from May until October, when deer and sheep graze at large. In winter the snow is abundant. The recent millennium celebration has attracted travelers to Iceland lately. A good line of steam ers sail from Copenhagen fortnightly. The country is under the protection of Denmark, but there the connection ends. There are nine provinces, each of which elect twelve of the oldest and wisest of its men to perform duties some what analogous to a State Legislature here. There is also a national gathering similar to the House of Representatives and a body like the Senate, which meets once a year. But there is little governing and no lawmaking to do. Eash man governs himself upon the broadest principles of personal liberty in every thing. The Icelanders are descended from the old Norse Vikings, the free-born families tracing their lineage to Harold and his men, who, their rich Norse mythology says, landed in 613. Your his tory makes it in the eighth century. The land is owned by a few, and those who work the estates are serfs, who pay rental Traveling is by pony or deer, and in the mountains of Northern Iceland man's foot has never trod. The Icelandic pony will take you as far as it is safe for you to go. The city of Redjavik has about thirte

furnish popular hunting. "The Icelander is very proud of his pure and courageous Norman blood. You know aristocracy, if possible, will claim even a trace of Norman blood, and there is a peo

thousand people, the greater portion of the

people living upon the estates. There is splendid hunting and fishing, the wild

game, similar to the northern part of this country, being nearly all white. Polar

bears that come down with the icebergs

"I never heard of but two cases of thieving. One was an Icelander who had broken his arm and whose family in the winter were suffering for food. He stole several sheep and was finally detected. He was at once put under medical care for his injury, provisions were furnished his family, and punishment. The other case was a German who stole seventeen sheep. He was in com fortable circumstances, and the theft was malicious. His punishment was to sell all his property, restore the value of his thefts and leave the country, or be executed. He

left at once." Disputes and trades are settled by arbi tration, the doctor says, and the decision must be accepted by all concerned. Public disgrace attaches to any slight misdeed and no one can live there and undergo the consequent mortification. Besides agriculture, which produces barley, rye and vegeta bles, the great industry is sheep-raising. The exports are largely eiderdown, picked from wild birds, lava from the volcano Mount Hecla, which is pumice stone, and sulphur, which is found in similar and such

varied states as salt. "Vineland is the name of America used by all the people except the few who were educated abroad," continued the doctor. "It is the old Norse name. No people in the world are esteemed by Icelanders so highly as Americans, and this is why: The Icelanders know that their blood is purer than any of the European nations, where every man is generally a lord or a peasant, as he is born. But in Amer ca every boy and girl is born a Prince or Princess. The Icelander loves his own personal freedom and princely birth. He thinks that the man who has won both by the possession of political conditions for which he fought is his equal."

BRAVE MISSIONARIES

Their Rescue from Death by Apparently Providential Interposition It is a clear, bright morning in the summer of 1824, but the sun that shines so brilliantly upon Rangoon looks down upon a strange and startling spectacle, writes David Ker in one of his New York Times Burmah letters. The whole town seems to be out of doors, and every street is a surging sea of wild faces livid with fear or black with rage. All along the rude defenses which face toward the river a mob of ragged Burmese soldiers are swarming like ants over the crumbling earthworks and half-effaced batteries, piling up rusty can-non balls and dragging honeycombed guns to and fro as if preparing for the coming of an enemy. Such is, indeed, the case, for if you look in the direction whither their scowling eyes turn restlessly ever and anon you will see far down the broad, winding river, towering high above the dark mass of jungle that clothes its banks, the white sails of several stately men-of war, with the British flag waving above them. The "white-faced beasts" whom the royal Tom Thumb of Burmah has so long insulted and defied have come at last to demand satisfac-

tion in earnest. But the thickets throng and the loudest uproar concentrate themselves upon the great market near the landing place, where a roaring whirlpool of gnashing teeth and glaring eyes and clenched hands and brandished weapons and wolfish yells boils and eddies round two unarmed white men, bound, helpless, splashed with mud and bleeding from many a bruise, but still wearing a look of quiet and fearless calmness that contrasts very strikingly with the howling fury of the human wolves around them. Missionaries and men of peace

CONCERNING NOISE.

One of the Most Injurious Influences of City Life. "I can bear the heat very well," said a

student forced to spend a summer in the city, "but I can not endure the noise." Possibly he did not stop to consider that, in making such a declaration, he placed himself in illustrious company. Thomas Carlyle "could not abide" a noise, especially that of the morning crowing of cocks. Wallenstein, accustomed as he was to the din of battle, had an unconquerable dread of the barking of dogs, and even the clatter of the large spurs fashionable in his day. In order to ensure quiet, he engaged twelve patrols to make regular circuits about his louse night and day.

Neither Julius Cæsar nor the philosopher, Kant, could tolerate the crowing of poor chantieleer, who, indeed, seems to have very few friends among the studious and Schopenhauer exceeds almost all lov-

ers of quiet in the extravagance of his denunciation of noise. He declares that the amount which a man can bear with ease is in inverse ratio to his mental power. "If I hear a dog barking for hours on the threshold of a house," he writes, "I

know well enough what kind of brains I may expect from its inhabitants." A writer in the Popular Science Monthly asserts that noise is one of the most injurious influences of city life. It may not be sufficiently loud to attract the attention of those accustomed to it, but, if continuous, it acts as inevitably upon the nervous system as

water in dropping upon a stone. Experiments made upon animals show that when they have been subjected, for a number of hours, to the vibration of a tuning-fork, their nerve centers became irritated, as certainly as muscular fibers rould be affected by an acid or an electric

has been recognized by the authorities of European cities, and, in some cases, the nuisance has been suppressed. Heavily laden carts are not admitted to certain streets of Berlin, and in others they are only allowed to pass on condition that the horses walk. The street-cars of Munich have no bells, and those of us who live in places where these bells are not used on Sunday can testify to the relief attendant on the

consequent "peace and quiet."
The amount of the matter seems to be that the city dweller must regard noise as one of the necessary evils of his condition one to be borne philosophically, and requiring a large stock of grace and patience. Happy, indeed, are they who, through the long, hot months, are only disturbed in their morning slumbers by the song of the birds or the crowing of cocks

WOMEN AS COLLECTORS.

A New Avenue of Employment Opened to the Weaker Sex.

The avenues of employment for women are constantly increasing. Already she has proved herself a good clerk, a good book-keeper and a good type-writer, and the latest is a female collector. At least a dozen houses in Kansas City are employing women in this capacity, and their number seems to be constantly in-A woman may be a book-keeper or a type-

writer and yet be the most feminine creature imaginable, despite her business relations, says the Kansas City Star, but the female dunner would seem to be another kind of business woman, and she brings forward very promptly the question of how much distinction must be made between a woman and a man in the same business. One thing is certain, one can not kick a lady collector out of the office. The female collectors are for the most

part young women, and, according to their employers, they are as persistent and as mode of operation, however, is somewhat the collection of a bill the same way as a man. A reporter happened in an office yes-terday where fifteen or twenty young men were working. While he was talking with the manager a well-dressed young woman walked in and inquired for one of the young men. He was pointed out to her, and while the whole office watched her she walked with him in a tone so low no one could hear. After talking for a few moments she turned to go, and raising her voice, said:

"If you don't come in and settle I'll be round again on Saturday.' When she was gone the young man came in for an unmerciful guying, and it is safe to say he made a desperate effort to pay the bill before Saturday. She was the collector for a jewelry firm.

A merchant who has adopted the new scheme was asked about it, and said: "I find that my lady collector is persistent, faithful and trustworthy, and has great success in making some very bad collections, and I don't see why a lady should not be permitted to ask for the payment of a bill if she can do almost every thing else about an office."

TOM FITCH'S PASS.

It Saved Another Man, But Old Tom Was Robbed Himself.

They were roasting chestnuts, a lot of oldtimers, the other night, says a writer in the San Francisco Chronicle, and many of the classic stories of California were repeated. One was quoted that Tom Fitch used to tell about himself, but it reflected great glory said it was not the true version of the story at all. Tom Fitch told it his way, he said, but that wasn't it. At that time Tom was in the interior, and this young fellow, rather green, came through on a trip. Tom got hold of him and filled him full of all sorts of stories that made the young man's hair stand on end. At last they got to stage-robber stories, and he had some bloodcurdling ones; but Tom made the young fellow believe he was all-powerful, even with the stage robbers. He was giving the stranger some letters of introduction to friends in other places, when the stranger, after some hesitation, said: "Say, can't you give me a pass?"

"I mean a pass through the country; something I can show the highwaymen when they stop the stage, and get safe

"Why, certainly." And Tom wrote out an order. "Pass the earer without molestation. (Signed) Tom Fitch." It happened that Tom had to go on the same stage as the young fellow, and it was "stood up" in due course, as Tom had represented it was likely to be. "Throw up your hands." Up went every body's hands, Tom's included. When the robbers reached the young stranger he spoke up: "Who is the captain of this band?"

"Get out, young fellow! You keep you hands up. "I want to see the captain of this band." "You shut up. I'm captain enough for

"I have a paper for the captain of this

"Let him take his hands down, Bill," said ne of the robbers. "No, you don't. Where is this paper?" "It is in my waistcoat pocket."

The robber put his hand into the waist-coat and found the paper—"Pass the bearer without molestation, Tom Fitch." "All right, young feller, you can pass." Then they came to Tom.

"Hold on," said Tom, as they began to earch; "hold on." "What's the matter with you?" "You can't rob me."

"We can't: why?"

"Get out; that's too thin. Stand steady. And they took all he'd got and went on "I wish I'd written a pass for myself," said Tom. But it was too late; they'd

though they are, they have in their veins the bold American blood of the warriors of Bunker Hill and Valley Forge, and now, saved from instant death at the hands of the mob only to perish by the slower and more deliberate murder of so-called "law." they stand amid this riot of demons as calm

and undaunted as ever. When the doomed men are dragged be fore the Raywoon (Governor) of the city that worthy Nero is somewhat at a loss what to do. To any consideration of mere humanity he is as insensible as an English work-house guardian; but, being a shade less ignorant than the imbruted ruffians around him he knows that the white men can fight, and that if they should take the town the murder of these two victims will be fearfully avenged. But his feeble remonstrances are drowned by the bloodthirsty yell of the rab ble, and the Governor, like a second Pilot, sacrifices his conscience—such as it is-to the clamor of a ruffianly mob. The two prisoners are sentenced to immediate death and orders are given to carry them to the place of execution and behead them

The words of doom are hailed with a roar of savage joy, and the sea of fierce faces and tossing arms poured out of the narrow street in one great wave, sweeping along with them their victims, behind whom stalks the executioner himself, a gaunt, scowling, frightful creature, with no clothing save a blood-stained cloth around his oins, the hideous spots on whose wolfish face mark him as one of those miserable criminals who have redeemed their own worthless lives from death by accepting the degrading office of inflicting death upon their fellow-men. As the ghastly process sion moves onward the wretch flourished his broad-bladed knife above the heads of the doomed missionaries, and at every repetition of this grim pant cruel triumph rises from the savage throng

But even in this deadly peril with the shadow of the grave deepening around them, the two brave Americans never flinch for a moment. All the taunts and curses of the murderous rabble move them not a whit, and when they reach the place of death their only words are: "Brother, we shall meet again in Heaven." The Gov ernor gives the fatal signal, the crowd falls back to right and left, and the grim heads man approaches his victims with brandished knife and forces them down upon

"Where is your God, now, Christian?" cries the savage, with a jeering laugh. "You say that He is all powerful—let Him save you then if He can

If it be His will," answers one of the self-devoted heroes, "He can save us even The dauntless words are scarcely uttered

when there comes a roar as if the earth were rent in twain-a thick gust of hot, stifling smoke makes all as dark as night-and in the grim hush that followed is heard the crash of falling roofs, mingled with shrieks of agony and cries of terror. When the smoke clears away the two Americans find themselves kneeling alone amid the vast space which was lately so crowded. Far in the distance their cruel enemies are fleeing like hunted sheep, while a few paces off lies the headless corpse of the savage executioner, struck dead by an English cannon-ball, but still clutching in his stiffening hand the huge knife which was to have drunk their

What follows is the mere mockery of a battle. The valiant Governor and his officers have already taken to their heels and the feeble and unskillful fire of the few who at tempt resistance is speedily crushed by the tremendous broadsides of the English menof-war. An hour later the British bluejackets pour into the town, only to find it already deserted, and bear back with them in triumph the two gallant missionaries who lived for many years after to tell how God had remembered his servants in their

Punning at Death's Door.

A story is told of a man who suffered severely from ague, which neither medicine nor charms could alleviate, but being advised to devote himself to punning became so interested in the pursuit that he speedily laughed himself into robust health. It can not be denied that a hearty laugh, even at the cost of a bad pun, is no mean thing in over to his desk and began a conversation itself, and has often been known to be of inestimable service at the crisis of a serious malady. A physician visiting one of the brotherhood, who was in extremis, apologized for being late one day, but said he had been to see a man who had fallen down a well. "Did he kick the bucket, doctor!" groaned the punster. Again, the story is told, if we remember rightly, of Theodore Hook, who, as he lay dying, encased in mustard poultices, was visited by a friend, to whom he remarked: "Plenty of mustard, my boy, but very little beef."

ROBBING FOREIGNERS.

Expose of Some of the Tricks Employed by Paris Dress-Makers. Many ladies coming over here for a few lays or weeks, and having a yearning to carry home some gowns from the magic city, shrink from the world-famous estabishments on account of the expense. And there are hundreds of dress-makers here, writes the Paris correspondent of the Ladies' Pictorial, who could-"an if they would" -turn out a costume every whit as elegant as those made by their big neighbors at a much lower figure. It is in dealing with these that the strangers should be cautious, and, to use a rather slangy exoression, "keep her weather eye open."
These "little dress-makers" are full of playful tricks which must be guarded against - slight but irritating deviations from the paths of strict commercial morality, all of which are artfully arranged to aug-

ment their profits at the cost of the luckless

customer. Par example-and this particular mode of deception is far from uncommon-one of these ladies will show you as a pattern a very handsome dress in rich materials. You are charmed. Of course the dress in hand does not fit you; it is cleverly designed to fit nobody. The obliging dress-maker, seeing that your heart is fixed upon it, offers to make an exact copy of the coveted garment and at a very low price. The tempting bait is thrown out, and the innocent fish bites. The order is given. But, alas! when the dress is delivered, what do you find? The shape and style are copied admirably-but the materials! Thin silk, cotton-backed velvet and satin, the commonest and poorest of rabbons. The entire effect of the costume is lost in cheap material. Unfortunately, there is no use sending the dress back, even on the obvious plea that it is not what was bargained for. The law will protect the "little dressmaker," and right well she knows it, too. The mischief of the thing is that she has the power to seize and detain her customer's trunks till the bill is paid, and this power she will not hesitate to employ on the slightest pretext.

Another most annoying device but one which answers their purpose splendidly, is to send home the dress at the last moment compatible with the actual fulfillment of the contract. There is no time for examination, let alone alteration, and the thing has to be taken on trust, its shortcomings only being discovered in many cases when leagues of land and sea lie between the swindling dressmaker and the confiding customer. Again, a not uncommon practice is to add scores, often hundreds, of francs to the price agreed on for a dress and depend for its payment upon the victim's natural dislike to tigating in a foreign law court.

It Is an Ill Wind, Etc. Peter Thelan, a Greeley County (Kan.) farmer, had completed his arrangements for moving his barn. A summer evening breeze happened along while he slept and carried the barn to within a few feet of the intended site. A team of horses were hitched in the building, but their halters broke and they had to walk.

"REMEMBER, Bridget," said Miss Clara, that I am out to everybody but Mr. Samp-

A little later Bridget answered a ring at th

"Who was it, Bridget?" asked Miss Clara. " Young Misther Beaucamp, mum."

"And did you say that I was out?" "Yis; I sed yez were out to iverbody bu disther Sampson.

TURNED HIM OVER .- Shoe Dealer (rubbine is hands affably)-Well, sir; what can I do for you, sir?

Customer-I want to look at a pair of your dnest sho-Shoe Dealer-Yes, sir; sit right down on the

ofa, please, and-

Customer-A pair of your finest shoe strings. Shoe Dealer (to clerk)-James, show thi

Something funny happened in the court of Mr. Justice Hannen in London, the other day. A demure, soberly-dressed juryman in melancholy tones claimed exemption from serving, and his lordship asked, in kind and sympathetic tones: "On what ground? My lord," said the applicant, "I am deeply nterested in a funeral which takes place to day, and am most anxious to follow." Th reply was "Certainly, your plea is a just one."

gentleman the shoe-strings.

dertaker.

"DID you make these doughnuts, Mandy

Scarcely had the man departed before Mr

Justice Hannen learned that he was the un

"Yes, darling, I hope you like them." "Well, perhaps my taste has changed or my jaws have limbered up or something, but they sin't much like the doughnuts my mother used to make."

"Aren't they? And I tried so hard (tears

o make them nice?" "Nice! By George, Mandy, if my mother had made such splendid, puffy doughnuts a yours, I should have died in my early child hood, of an overloaded stomach. Thanks to the sagacity of the dear old woman, it took two hours and a half to wear out one of he doughnuts."

A NUMBER of young ladies in an interior New York town raised a little over \$100 for the purpose of having a lecture from Mark Twain, and wrote to him asking his terms He replied, giving his figures at \$500. They were in despair, and wrote to him that they were very sorry, and would have to give it up, as they could not raise so much. He then wrote that he would come for \$150. This too, was too much, and they wrote they had only \$100. He then replied that he was much astonished that they had mistaken his figures so widely, as he first wrote them he would come for \$5.00 and his second figures were \$1.50, and as those were too large, he would come for nothing. So he went and ectured. The young ladies wanted to pay the carriage fare and hotel bill, but he wouldn't let them. Mark had more fun than he ever did before, and so did the young ladies

A SMALL New Yorker had been having day of unmitigated outrageousness, such as children who do not die young are likely to have at times; and when he was ready for hed his mother said to him:

"When you say your prayers, Georgie, ask God to make you a better boy. You have been very naughty to-day." rival at the parlor window too late, having rung)—Is Miss Smith in? Biddy—Yis, sir. The youngster accordingly put up his peti

tions in the usual form, and then before Dick—Very glad of it. Beas side. Don't tell her I called. closing with "Amen," he added: Little Emily—Do you like coffee, Mr. Wat-kins? Old Mr. Watkins—Certainly, dear. Little Emily—Well, you make such a noise "And please, God, make me a good boy, He paused a second, and then, to the utter consternation of his mother concluded with wallowing, I thought perhaps it hurt you

unabated gravity: "Nevertheless, not my Does it? will, but thine be done!" The mother knew not what to say, and very

THE French rule in Algiers has improve the condition of Arab women, by exacting vengeance from the husband who ill-treats his wife too outrageously. The tourist who sees an Arab marched through the streets by mounted French soldiers, will be told if he inquires the man's offence, "It is his wife he has been beating; they all do it, these Ar-

As the Arab buys his wife, he regards he as his chattel, to be driven and beaten, to be worked and treated as a slave. A story illustrates the Arab's method of showing that he is master in his own family.

An Arab chief, having taken an affectio ate farewell of his household, departed for Constantine. In a few days he returned, greatly excited, and bade his favorite wife bring him four posts and a cord. Lashing her to the posts driven into the ground, he began to beat her.

"What has she done?" asked the villagers attracted by the woman's cries. "She is the best of wives and mothers, th

the breakfast table she remarked: "Jimmy's got a place at last," "What is he doing?" asked Mr. Caution? "He's—he's—let's see," and she took up the letter. "Sally says he is going to do chores in a church." pearl of the tribe!" exclaimed another. The infuriated chief stopped to explain tha at Constantine he had seen an Arab woma accuse her husband of ill-usage; and the Cadi, backed by the French authorities, had actually given a judgment in her favor!

"I felt that all men were insulted through that woman!" exclaimed the chief. "And I am assuring myself that I, at least, am magter in my own family."

THE ECHO WAS THERE .- A well-know merchant, whom I will call Colonel for short, was recently bragging about an echo he had on his place, a few miles from the city, claim ing that it would repeat whole sentences. S incredulous were some of his hearers that he invited them to accompany him home the next afternoon to test the wonderful echo which invitation they accepted.

The Colonel found, on getting home, the in the heat of the discussion he had claimed more than the facts justified. Determined not to be beaten, however, he called his Irish

"Pat," says he, "some gentlemen ar coming home with me to-morrow afternoon to hear the echo. Now, I want you to go across the river before time for me to arrive, so you can answer back whatever we may call out." "You mane for me to play ikker, sorr?

asked Pat, grinning. "That's it, exactly," said the Colonel Now, do you thoroughly understand that you are to answer back exactly what we

sayi"

toirely." Next afternoon, the Colonel took his friend to the river bank, and all were ready for the experiment.

"Oh, yis, sorr; ye can depind on me er

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by Curicura Soar.

Relief in one minute, for all pains and weakness: s, in Curicura Anti-Pain Plasters, the only pain-killing plaster. 25c. Making a speaking trumpet of his hands the Colonel roared:

Back came the echo with startling distinct-"Yis, sorr; O'ive been here sence four av the clock."

A MAN was one day making a trip on "mixed train" on a Dakota road. Passage on these trains is never taken except for

VARIETIES.

fourneys of considerable length: walking is as easy and much faster for short distance On this occasion the movement was even more deliberate than usual, and the passen ger called the conductor to his seat and

said:

" Isn't this motion pretty slew?" "Well, we ain't flying, I'll admit."

"Sure everything is all right?" "I think so."

"Wheels all greased!" "Yes. I greased them myself."

"Tires all on?" "Yes. We run through the creek back

"They was when I came in."

'Are we going uphill?"

you run so thundering slow."

'I guess not."

off and the axle dragging, could it?"

"No, this is pretty middlin' level."

"Do you always run at this gait?"

"May I ask what is the trouble then?"

ases the animal belongs to the company."

"But I don't see why that should make

you're mistaken, that's all. Us train men

can't expect our pay unless we bring in some

Chaff.

A cotton printing factory at Liesing, Austria, failed for two million florins last week.

A learned man of Genea claims to nav

discovered that Columbus was morose and olemn, while Vespucci was Americus.

"Pa," said Bertie, the other day, "why do

she is always on the lookout for some of the

"Yes," said Mr. Knowitall, "that is Latin

stock once in awhile."-Texas Siftings.

for 'deep sea bass.' Basso profundo Julius Cæsar's favorite fish."

All the banks of Vienna are involved.

re embroils the fray.'

every time we wished to take a walk.

sked a village merchant of a traveling man

Dick (calls on Miss Smith, and spies his

tle on one of the small planets,

louds, will you? I can't get any sleep.

ou treat old customers?

ur road for fifteen years! Is that the wa

"Young man," he said, solemnly, "do you

ever contemplate the time when you will occupy a mansion in the skies?" "A man-sion?" No, sir; I'll be luckier than I've ever

been in this world if I get a three-room flat o the outskirts."

Jones-I say, Brown, Stingvly anubbed m

Mrs. Caution's nephew has been made

choir boy in a New England church. She got

the news in a letter from her sister, and at

It is not surprising that foreigners som

Jones-How have you been amusing you

t ever since, just to see if it was so wicked.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

How to Gure

Skin & Scalp

DISEASES

>with the =

CUTICURA

THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN

and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, fr ancy to old age, are speedily, economic i permanently cured by the Curtoura Re s when all other remedies and methods f

DIES when all other remedies and methods ran. Curicuna the great Skin Cume, and Curicuna Soar, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and Curicuna Resolvent the new Blood Purifier, in ernally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to

SOFOTULE.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Soap,
50c.; Resolvent. \$1. Prepared by the Potter
Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

PROFITABLE TO GROW in the Pyle's RED WINDS

REMEDIES.

nake my fortune cutting meat."

Vale

s fail to catch all shades of meaning to

anything that will cost him a cent.

ublished for the first time."

Beastly weather out

'It reminds me of a passage in Shakspeare

Sweet belies jangled harshly out of tune.

here and soaked up the wheels so that they he can reach out and pluck the stars. rould stay.' But with brawn or brain impaired, a man "Any spokes loose?" is badly handicapped in the mad race for " No." success which is the marked characteristic "You are certain the wheels are all on the

of the present age. The physical system is a most intricate "Couldn't be possible that any of them are piece of machinery. It ought to be kept well regulated, so that it will work harmoni-

LOG CABIN LOGIC.

The powerful engine, with its wonderful

propelling power, coupled to the long train

full freighted with the richest fabrics of

the intellectual looms of the centuries-

what obstacles can stay the progress of this

mighty force, when once under full steam

The American with brawn and brain

does not see the necessity for titles of nobil-

ity, does not care for elevation by descent,

Brawn and Brain!

along life's highway?

ously in all its parts, then it is capable of an immense amount of work. It is said that a watch, if expected to keep perfect time, must be wound daily. It "No, we generally hum along a little faster's will not keep good time unless it "runs regular." More men break down because they

"Certainly. We found a two-year old don't "run regular" than for any other steer stuck in a trestle back here, before you reason got on, and stopped and helped it out. You It is claimed by physicians that few men now the rules of the road are that in such die of hard work. It is to the irregularities of modern social life that the high death rate is due. Men burn their candle at both "Why, you fool, we're takin' that steen

ends, then wonder why it burns out so quickly. long to headquarters; got it tied on behind, The main thing in keeping the human and it ain't used to leadin' and don't walk up machine in good working order is to keep very well. I'm doing all I can; got the the regulator all right. "The blood is the orakeman prodding it up with an umbrell',

and an ear of corn tied to the end of the bel life," and sound health is assured so long cope. If you think I'm going to start up and as the blood flows through the veins a limgo howlin' along and vank the horn off as pid stream of purity. good a steer as there is in the Territory, why

Regulate the regulator with Warner's Log Cabin sarsaparilla, the cld fashioned blood purifier, prepared after the best formula in use by our ancestors in good old Log Cabin days, and with the vigor of brawn and brain which must ensue, in your life's lexicon you will find no such word as fail.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

The "Niagara Falls Route."

Depot foot of Third street. Ticket offices, at Woodward avenue, corner of Jefferson avenue, Merrill block, and at depot. All trains arrive and depart on Contral Standard time. Chicago Trains. Leave, Arrive, going west. from west

"Here waiter, what kind of pie do you call this?" "Apple pie, sir." "But there is nothing in it." "Beg pardon, sir, but we use evaporated apples in all our pies." News Express. \$3.45 a m
New York Limit'd Exp. \$1.30 p m
Mail, via Main & Air line *7.06 a m
Day Express. \$9.10 a m
Ral. & 3 Rivers Accom'n *4.00 p m
Evening Express. \$1.0.15 p m
Pacific Express. \$10.15 p m
GRAND EXPLOS TRAINS.
Day Express. \$9.10 a m
Grand Rapids Express. \$4.00 p m
Night Express. \$10.15 p m Gotham Girl-Wasn't it awful! A farmer n Nebraska was entombed in a well for eight days. Colonel Kentuck—My Lord! Eigh days with nothing to drink but water? It has been learned that extremly tight *6.45 p m lacing produces softening of the brain. It has long been known that softening of the brain produces extremely tight lacing. Day mapaged Bxpross. \$10.10 p m. Saghaw and Bax cry train Alpena and Mackinaw. *8.35 a m. Mack'aw & Marq'tte Bx. \$5.40 p m. Night Express. \$11.00 p m. Night Express. \$9.00 a m. Taxes. *9.10 p m \$11.00 a m *6.05 a m *5.35 p m Criticism of the umpire is no new thing, Even Milton felt called upon to give him this fling: "Chaos, umpire sits, and by decision

Southern Express....
St. L., Cln., Clev. & Col's
Grosse Isle Accomoda'n
Toledo Express....
Cincinnati Express.... Mr. Lazybones thinks it is lucky we are no centipedes, because it would be such dread-ful work to button on fifty pairs of boots \$7.20 p m \$9.55 p m "What do you think of our church choir?"

Canada Division Buffalo and To-ronto Trains. Leave, going east. *3.00 p m \$9.40 p m \$5.20 p m \$8.05 p m \$1.00 p m ccommodation *5.00 a m Atlantic & Pacific Exp. \$6.10 a m
New York & Boston Ex. \$12.06 p m
Special New York Exp. *7.15 p m
Limited Express..... \$10.55 p m Daily. *Except Sunday. †Except Saturday.

CHAS. A. WARREN,
City P. & T. Agt,
Nov.20, 1287. Detroit.

Chicago, Ill.
Chicago, Ill.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'Y. Mars-What's the racket down below there, Vente? Venus-They are having a kind of Trains run on Central Standard Time pelieve. Mars-Well, roll up a few more Rathroad Official-I am exceedingly sorry, but I can not renew your pass. Citizen (in-dignantly)—Wh-at! And I've had a pass on

The 6:35 p m train will arrive, and the 9:15 p m train depart from the Third street depositions will arrive and depart from the Brush street deposit from the Brush street deposit. The 2:15 p m train leaves daily; all others daily except Sunday. Up-town ticket office No. 66 Woodward Ave. cor. Jefferson, Merrill block.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.

Depot foot of Brush Street. Trains run by Central Standard Time. In effect May 1, 1888.

Depart. Arrive.

*Morning Express. 6:50 a m *12:00 n'n *Threugh Mah. 10:20 a m *4:50 p m *15:00 a m *10:00 a to-day. Brown—What's that fer? Jones— Blamed if I know. It was gratuitous, as well as I can judge. Brown—Of course you might know that. You bet he isn't going to do "Hello, Pennibs, are you still writing posthumous stories, by Hugh Conway?" "No. I have worked that vein out: but I have got on to something just as good." "What is that?" "Writing war correspondence now

WARASH, ST. VAUUS & PACIFIC—
PASSenger statics foot of Twelfth St. 15the Wabash Short Line of Cheago and the West.
Standard time. times fail to eaten ail snades of meaning to our words. A Frenchman translated Shakes-peare's line. "Out, brief candle," by, "Get out you short candle." And the expression, "With my sword I will carve my way to for-tune," was rendered, "With my sword I will Depart. Jones—How have you been amusing yourself during Lent? Smith—With progressive
euchre. Jones—Why, you told me not long
ago that you didn't know one card from the
other. Jones—I didn't either, but our parson
bas been preaching against progressive
euchre, and the congregation, who had never
heard of it before, have been trying to learn
it over since, but to see if it was so wicked." 6 6:15 a.m. \$11:20 p.m. Travel Via the

LAKE SHORE ROUTE, the only double track line between the EAST AND WEST. THROUGH CARS

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steel railway fish-plates or splice-bars, eight-tenths of one cent per por Wrought fron or steel spikes, nuts and wash-es, and horse, mule, or ox shoes, one and one-

Anvils, anchors, or parts thereof, mill-irons, and mill-cranks, of wrought fron, and wrought iron for ships, and forgings of iron and steel, iron for ships, and forgings and locomotives, or parts thereof, weigning each twenty-five pounds or more, one and one half cents per pound. Iron or steel rivets, bolts, with or with-iron or steel rivets, bolts, with or without threads or auts, or bolt blanks, and finished hinges or hinge blanks, one and one-half cents

or steel blacksmiths' hammers and

iron or steel blacksmins naminers and sledges, track-tools, wedges and crowbars, one and one-half of one cent per pound.

Iron or steel axles, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks, or forgings for axles, without reference to the stage or style of manufacture, one

ence to the stage or style or maintacture, one and one-half cents per pound.

Horseshoe mails, hob-nails, and wire nails, and all other wrought-iron or steel nails, not specially enumerated or povided for, two and one-half cents per pound.

Boiler-tubes, or other tubes, or flues or smys, of wrought iron or steel, one and one-half cents

Chain or chains, of all kinds, made of iron or chain or chains, of all kinds, make of iron of steel, less than three-fourths of one inch in diameter, one and one-fourth cents per pound; less than three-eighths of one inch in diameter, one and one-half cents per pound, less than three-leghths of one inch in diameter, one and one-half cents per pound, less than three-leghths of one inch in diameter. The conts not sighths of one inch in diameter, two cents per

Hand, back, and all other saws, not specially

es, file-blanks, rasps and floats of all cuts and kinds, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Iron or steel beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car-truck channels, TT columns and channels, ear-truck channels. TT columns and posts, or parts of sections of columns and posts, deck and bulb beams, and building forms, together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel, six-tenths of one cent per pound.

Steel wheels and steel-tired wheels for railway purposes, whether wholly or partly fin-ished, and iron or steel locomotive, car and other railway tires, or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured, two cents per pound: tron or steel ingets, cogged ingets, blooms or blanks for the same, without regard to the de-

thirty-five per centum ad valorem.] Iron and steel wire and iron and steel galvan wire and of iron and steel wire galvanized, shall pay the duties now provided by law: I rovided, That no such duty shall be in excess of sixty

facture, one cent per pound. Copper, in plates, bars, ingots, Chili or other

pigs, and in other forms, not manufactured, two cents per pound; in rolled plates, called braziers' copper, sheets, rods, pipes, and copper bottoms, thirty per centum ad valorem. Lead ore and lead dross, three-fourths of one

bent per pound.

Lead, in pigs and bars, molten and old refuse lead run into blocks, and bars and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured, one and one quarter cents per pound. Lead in sheets, pipes, or shot, two and one-quarter cents per pound. Sheathing or yellow metal, thirty per centum

Nickel, in ore or matte, ten cents per pound

on the nickel contained therein.

Zine ores, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Zine, spelter, or tutenegue, in blocks or pigs,
and old worn-out zine fit only to be re-manufactured, one and one-quarter cents per pound; tino, spelter or tutenegue in sheets, two cents Hollow-ware, coated, glazed, or tinned, two

and one-half cents per pound.

Needles for knitting and sewing machines, twenty per centum ad valorem.

[Pen-knives, pocket knives, of all kinds, and

razors, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. Pens, metallic, thirty-five per centum ad New type for printing, fifteen per centum ad

Type metal. fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Manufactures, articles, or wares, not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of copper, thirty-five per centum ad valorem: manufactures, articles, or wares, not specially enumerated or provided for. composed of iron, steel, lead, nickel, powter, tin, tine, gold, silver, platinum, or any other metal, or of which any of the foregoing metals may be the component material of chief value.

Cabinet and house furniture of wood, finished, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Manufactures of cedar wood, granadilla, ebony, mahegany, rosewood and satinwood, thirty per centum ad valorem. Manufactures of wood, or of which wood is

valorem. All sugars not above number thirteen Dutch

standard in color shall pay duty on their polar-iscopic test as follows—namely: All sugars not above number thirteen Dutch standard in color, all tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated mo-

lasses, testing by the polariscope not above asventy-five degrees, shall pay a duty of one and fifteen hundredths cents per pound, and for every additional degree or fraction of a decree shown by the polariscopic test they shall pay thirty-two thousandths of a cent per pound All sugars above number thirteen Dutch standard in color shall be classified by the

Dutch standard of color, and pay duty as follows-namely:
All sugars above number thirteen and not

above number sixteen Dutch standard, two and twenty-hundredths cents per pound. All sugars above number sixteen and not above number twenty Dutch standard, two and forty hundredths cents per pound.
All sugars above number twenty Dutch

standard, two and eighty-hundredths cents per

Molasses testing not above fifty-six degrees by the polariscope, shall pay a duty of [four] woo and three-quarter cents per gallon; molasses testing above fifty-six degrees shall ray a duty of six cents per gallon: Provided, That if as export duty shall hereafter be laid upon sugar or molasses by any country from whence the same may be imported, such sugar or molasses cribed by law at the date of the pussage of this act.
Sugar candy, not colored live cents per

All other confectionery, for y per centum ad

stemmed, thirty-five cents per pound.] Potato or corn starch, rice starch and other starch, one cent per pound.

Rice, cleaned, two cents per pound; un-cleaned, or rice free of the outer hull, and still having the inner cuticle on, one and one-quarter cents per pound. Rice Rour and rice meal, Afteen per centum ad

vill pass through a sieve known commercially as number ten brass-wire sieve, ten meshes to the running inch or one hundred meshes to the square inch, the space within the wires shall ot exceed in length or width seven hundred and eighty-seven ten-thousandths of an inch. twenty per centum ad valorem 1

dy, or rice having the outer hull on, one Raisins, one and one-half cents per pound. Peanuts or ground beans, three-fourths of one cent per pound; shelled, one cent per

Mustard, ground or preserved, in bottles or otherwise, six cents per pound.

Ootton thread, yarn, warps, or warp yarn, whether single or advanced beyond the condition of single by twisting two or more single together, whether on beams or in bun les, skeins, or cops, or in any other form, val-

med at not exceeding forty cents per pound, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at over forty cents per pound, forty per centum

On all cotton cloth, forty per centum ad Spool-thread of cotton, forty per centum ad

Flaz, hackled, known as dressed line, ten dollars

Brown and bleached linens, ducks, canvas, paddings, cot bottoms, diapers, crash, hucka-backs, handkerchiefs, lawns, or other manufactures of flax, jute or hemp, or of which flax, jute or hemp, or of which flax, jute or hemp, or of which flax, jute or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem: Provided, That cuffs, collars, shirts and other manufactures of wearing apparel. and other manufactures of wearing apparel, made in whole or in part of linen, and not otherwise provided for, and hydraulic hose, hirty-five per centum ad valor

Flax, herap and jute yarns, and all twines China grass, fifteen per centum ad

Flax or linen thread, twine and pack thread

and all manufactures of flax, or of which nax shall be the component material of chief value, not specially chumerated or provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Oil-cloth foundations or floor-cloth canvas, or burlaps, exceeding sixty inches in width, made of flax, jute or hemp, or of which flax, jute or hemp, or either of them, shall be the component material of chief value twenty-five per centum ad valorem. Oil-cloths for floors, stamped, painted on

printed, and on all other oil-cloth (except silk oil-cloth), and on water-proof cloth, not otherwise provided for, twenty five per centum ad Gunny-cloth, not bagging, fifteen per centum

Bags and bagging, and like manufactures, not specially enumerated or provided for, including bagging for cotton composed wholly or in part of flax, hemp, jute, gunny-cloth, gunny bags or other material [fifteen per centum ad

valorem], three-eighths cent per pound. Tarred cables or condage, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. Untarred manila cordage, twenty-five per

All other untarred cordage, twenty-five per ntum ad valorem. Seines and seine and gilling twine, twenty-five

ser centum ad valorem.
Sail duck, or canvas for sails, twenty-five er centum ad valorem. Russia and other sheetings of tlax or hemp, rown or white, twenty-five per centum ad val

All other manufactures hemp or of manila, or of which hemp or manifa shall be a component material of chief value, not specially enumer-ated or provided for, twenty-five per centum

Grass-cloth and other manufactures of interamie, China and sisul-grass, not specially enumerated or provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem: Provided. That as to jute, jutebutts, sunn and sisal-grass, and manufactures aary first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine; and as to flax, hemp, manila and other like substitutes for hemp, and the manufactures

THE WOOL AND WOOLENS LIST. SEC. 3. On and after [July] October first, sighteen hundred and eighty-eight, there shall be admitted, when imported, free of duty: All wools, hair of the alpaca, goat and other

Woolen rags, shoddy, muago, waste and flocks.
And on and after [October] January first. sighten hundred and eighty [eight] nine, in tieu of the duties heretofore imposed on the articles hereinafter mentioned in this section, there shall be levied, collected and paid the following rates of duty on said articles sever-

Woolen and worsted cloths, shawls and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool or worsted, not specially enumerated or provided for, forty per centum ad valorem. Flannels, blankets, hats of wool, knit goods,

and all goods made on knitting-frames, balmorals, woolen and worsted yarns, and all manualpaca, goat, or other animals, not specially enumerated or provided for, forty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That from and after the passage of this act and until the first day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight. the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to classify as woolen cloth all imports of worsted cloth, whether known under the name of worsted cloth or under the name of "worsted" or "diagonals," or otherwise.

Bunting, forty per centum ad valorer Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of like description, composed in part of wool, worsted.

forty per centum ad valorem. Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, not specially enumerated or provided for, and balmoral skirts and skirt-ing and goods of similar description or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, scamstress, or manufacturer, except knit goods, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

Cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies' and childrens' apparel, and goods of similar description or used for like purposes, composed wholls or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the goods,) forty-five per centum ad valorem.

Webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, head nets buttons, or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other animals, or in which wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals is a com-ponent material, fifty per centum ad valorem. Hemp and jule carpeting, six cents per square

Floor matting and floor mats, exclusively of vegetable substances, tuen'y per centum ad valorem.
All other carpets and carpetings, druggets, bockings, mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bedsides of wool, flax, cotton, or parts of either, or other material forty per centum ad valorem. [All carpets and carpetings, druggets, bockings, mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bed-sides of wool, flax, cotton, hemp, jute, or parts of either, or other material, thirty per entum ad valorem ! Endless belts or felts for paper or printing

machines, thirty per centum ad valorem. DUTIABLE LIST, SPECIAL. SEC. 4. That ou and after the first day o [July] October, eighteen hundred and eightyeight, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed on the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid the following rates of duty on said articles severally:

Paper, sized or glued, suitable only for printing paper, fifteen per centum ad valorom.

Printing paper, unsized, used for books and newspapers exclusively, twelve per centum ad

Paper boxes, and all other fancy boxes, not herwise provided for, twenty-five per centum Paper envelopes, twenty per centum ad va-

Paper hangings, and paper for screens or freboards, surface-coated paper, and all man-afactures of which surface-coated paper is a componet material not otherwise provided for, and card-board, paper antiquarian, demy, drawing, elephant, foolscap, imperial, letter, note, and all other paper not specially enumerated or provided for, twenty-five per centum

Beads, and bead ornaments of all kinds, except amber, forty per centum ad valorem.

Blacking of all kinds, twenty per centum ad Bonnets, hats and hoods for men, women and

children, composed of hair, whalebone or any vegetable material, and not especially enumerated or provided for, thirty per centum ad

valorem.

Brooms of all kinds, twenty per centum ad Brushes of all kinds, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Canes and sticks, for walking, finished, twenty per centum ad valorem. Card clothing [fifteen] twenty cents per square foot; when manufactured from tempered stee wire, [twenty-five] forty cents per square foot. Carriages, and parts of, not especially ent merated or provided for, thirty per centum ad

Doils and toys, thirty per centum ad valorem Fans of all kinds, except palm-leaf fans of thatever material composed, thirty per centum ad valorem. Feathers of all kinds, when dressed, colored

or manufactured, including dressed and fin-ished birds and artificial and ornamental feathers and flowers, or parts thereof, of what-ever material composed, not specially enumer-ated or provided for, thirty-five per centum Friction and lucifer matches of all descrip-

tions, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
Gloves of all descriptions, wholly or
tially manufactured, forty per centum at lorem: Provided, That gloves made of silk tar fets shall be taxed fifty per centum ad va-

Gun-wads, of all descriptions, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. Gutta-percha, manufactured, and all articles of hard rubber not specially enumerated or provided for, thirty-five per centum ad valo-

Hair, human, if clean or drawn, but no manufactured, twenty per centum ad valorem.
Bracelets, braids, chains, rings, curls and
ringlets composed of hair, or of which hair is
the component material of chief value, and all nanufactures of human hair, twenty five pe

Hats, materials for: Braids, plaits, flats, willow sheets and squares, fit only for use in making or ornamenting hats, bonnets, and

froods, composed of straw, chip, grass, palmileaf, willow, hair, whalebone, or any vegetable material, not specially enumerated or provided for, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Hat bodies of cotton, thirty per centum ad

Hatter's plush, composed of silk or of silk and cotton, fifteen per centum ad valorem.
[India rubber fabricks, and articles com posed wholly or in part of india-rubber, and in dia-rubber boots and shoes, fifteen per centum

per centum ad valorem.

Japanned ware of all kinds not specially enumerated or provided for, thirty per centum ad Kaolin, crude, e se dollar per ton.

CMna clay, or wrought kaolin, two dollars per on.
"Marble of all kinds, in block, rough or squared, forty cents per cubic foot."

Marble, sawed, dressed, or otherwise, including marble slabs and marble paving tiles,

oighty-five cents per cubic foot.
All manufactures of marble not specially sourmerated or provided for, thirty per centum Papier mache, manufactures, articles and wares of, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Percussion caps, thirty per centum ad

valorem. Philosophical apparatus and instrument twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
[Pipes, pipe-bowls, and all smokers' articles whatsoever, not especially enumerated or provided for, fifty per centum ad valorem; all con

mon pipes of clay, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.]
Umbrella and parasol ribs, and stretched frames, tips, runners, handles, or other parts thereof, when made in whole or chief part iron, steel, or any other metal, thirty per centum ad valorem: umbrellas, parasols, and shades, when covered with s.lk or alpaca, fifty percentum ad valorem; all other umbrellas, thirty per centum

Watches, watch-cases, watch-movements waters, watches, watch-glasses, and watches, whether separately packed or otherwise, and watch materials not especially enumer-

ated or provided for in this act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Webbing composed of cotton, flax, or a mixture of these materials, not especially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 41. This act is intended and shall be construed as an act supplementary and amendatory to existing laws, and the rates of duty and modification of clauses, provisions and sections as herein specifically made are intended and shall be construed as a repeal all clauses, provisions and sections in conflic therewith; but as to all clauses, provisions, and sections in existing laws not specifically changed, modified, or amended, the rates of duty now existing shall be and remain in full

Every day is a little life and our whole life is but a day repeated. 'Tis not best to suffer pain for even one little day, when one application of Warner's Log Cabin Extract will drive it quick away. Nothing better for external or internal application.

Letexinary Pepartment

Snapping of the Stifle Joints in a Colt.

DANSVILLE, Oct. 9, 1888. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a last spring colt that has been lame in both hind legs for two months. There is a swelling on and mostly in front of the fewur, or thigh bone, and when she walks there is a snapping noise as though the kneecap moved out of place, and then snapped back in place as the foot moved back. The cap moves out of place easily as I rub my hand over the joint, and makes the colt can lie down, get up, and walk quite comfortably. Have used astringents and liniments f r lameness. D. D. RAYMOND.

Answer. - This case as described is one of unusual interest, from its apparent complications, which usually do not occur in such cases. "Snapping of the joint" usually is the result of suppressed secretion of sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the synovia, or the lubricating oil of the joint, week up to Friday noon, with price per ton: which in this case appears to have been abnormally increased, or at least the free luxation of the patella (knee cap), together ments with the fermur and the tibla of the leg, indicate such changes. If you have a veterinary surgeon in your neighborhood we would advise you to seek his assistance. If you assistance if the leg indicate such changes are such changes. If you have a veterinary surgeon in your neighborhood we would advise you to seek his assistance. If you have a veterinary surgeon in your neighborhood we would advise you to seek his assistance. If you have you to seek his assistance if you have you to seek his assistance. If you have you to seek his assistance if you have you to seek his assistance. If you have you to seek his assistance if you have you to seek his assistance. If you have you to seek his assistance if you have you to you have you to you have you have you to you have y sistance. If not, apply tincture of iodine prepared with oil of turpentine and diluted with alcohol. Care must be observed in pre paring this mixture or it will explode. Apply over the joint with hand friction. Repeat once a day until the skin is irritated, then discontinue until the skin is prepared for another application. If you cannot get this preparation send us \$1, and we will send it to you by express.

Commercial.

ONTROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, Oct. 13, 1888. FLOUR.—The principal feature of the man ket is the demand for patents, both Michigan

and Minnesota, which has forced these grades far above others in value. Car-load quota tions are as follows: 7008## 5 43 67 67 6 20 66 8. 5 60 65 67 25 67 7 25 67 63 8 7 25 67 63 8 25 64

WHRAT .- Since Monday the market has cen less strong, and values show a consider able drop from the highest points reached. The market is jet active, and while fluctuations are less violent there are quite enough to keep those interested anxious. It is reported from Chicago that December wheat has been cornered," the bears having sold 27,000,000 bu. "short." This is probably only a fairy tale, but if true it would make as much trouble as the September corner did. Prices closed yesterday lower than a week age, but higher than on Wednesday, when the market appeared to be demoralized for a time. Chi cago was active yesterday, with spot and October firm and unchanged, while December was %c lower. Closing quotations yesterday were as follows: No. 1 white, \$1 121/4; No. 2 red, \$1 131/4; No. 3 red, 99c. In futures No. 2 red for October delivery sold at \$1 1234; December at \$1 15%; and May at \$1 1934. Longberry red sold at \$1 14 and rejected red at 92c. CORN.-Slightly lower but steady. No. 2 spot quoted at 45c, December delivery at 40c, and January at 39c. No. 2 yellow quoted at

OATS .- No. 2 white are lower. Quotations are 29%c for No. 2 white, No. 2 mixed at 35%c, and light mixed at 27%c W bu.

BARLEY .- Sales were made yesterday at \$1 45@1 60 per cental for Michigan, and \$1 15 @1 20 for low grades. Demand keeps active. Receipts for the week, 17,529 bu.; shipments, 2,904 bu.; amount in store, 6,166 bu.; last year, 7,241 bu.

FEED.—Bran quoted at \$13@13 50 \$ ton and middlings at \$13 50@16 50. Market very RYE.-Weak and lower. Quoted at 59c W

CLOVER SEED .- Prime new sold at \$5 8 yesterday, old prime at \$5 60, and new No. 2 at \$5 60. In futures November delivery closed at \$5 92%c, and December at \$6. Market closed strong.

BUTTER.-Fancy lots dairy bring 21@23c.

shoice 18@20c, good table grades, 16@17c, and ordinary to fair, 14@15c % b. Creamery firm at 22@25c B b. Receipts light of choice dairy, while demand is active. CHERSE.—Quoted here at 10@101/2c for full

cream State, and 10%@11c for New York. Skims quoted at 5@7c. Market very firm, owng to strong reports from other points. EGGS.—The market is firm at 17%@18c for

fresh receipts. Demand good and supply fair. BERSWAX .- Steady at 28@300 P b., as to

quality. HONEY .- Market quiet; new quoted at 14@ be for choice comb and 7@8c for extracted. DRIED APPLES .- Quoted at 707% o for evaporated, and 6%c for sun dried.

FOREIGN FRUITS.—Lemons, Messinas, box, \$4 00@4 50; oranges, Messinas, \$6 26 50 box; cocoanuts \$ 100, \$3 75@4 25; bananas, ellow, \$ bunch, \$1 25@2 50. Figs, 14@15c for layers, 15@16c for fancy.

SALT .- Michigan, 80c per bbl. in car lote, or 850 in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$1 80@2 10 per bbl.; Ashton quarter sacks, 72c.

BALED HAY AND STRAW .- New clover, ar lots, \$7@7.25 \$ ton; from stere, \$9@10; car lots of No. 1 timothy, buying at \$12@12 25; store lots, small bales, selling at \$13@14 % ton; clover, mixed, \$9@10 for car lots; straw, in ar lots, \$5 50@6; and from store, \$6 50@7

HIDES .- Green city, 4@4 %c \$ b., country, 505%c; cured, 6@63%c; green calf, 416050; salted, do, 626%c; sheep-skins, 50c@\$1 50 ach as to wool; bull, stag and grubby hides 6 off.

uoted at \$1 50@1 55 per bu., in carload lots; inpicked, \$1@1 25 as to quality. Raceipts arge and demand fair. POTATORS.—The market steady at 32@35c per bu. for track lots in which there was a noderate movement. Store lots quoted at

BEANS .-- New hand picked mediums are

APPLES .- Quoted at \$1@1 50 % bbl. for rdinary and \$1 75 for fancy stock. Common ots are very dull, the supply being large. PEARS .- Steady at \$4 50@5 50 % bbl., out ide for fancy. Kegs selling at \$2 22 75.

QUINCES.—Quoted at \$1 50 % bbl. Demand CRANBERRIES.—Quoted at \$8 50@9 \$ bbl. for eastern. Demand fair. PEACHES.-Weak at 50c2\$1 per bu. for ommon, and \$1 25@1 50 for choice. Re-

GRAPES .-- Receipts heavy. Catawbas and Delawares quoted at 4@4%c per ib.; Niagaras and Rogers, 4@5c; Concords, 2@3c. CRAB APPLES .- Quoted at 75c@\$1 60 per bu. Inquiry fair.

HOPS .- New York, new, at 30@35c. No Michigan offering.

POULTRY .- Live quoted as follows Roosters, 4c W b.; chickens, 7c; turkeys, 80 %c; ducks, 6c; spring chicks, 8c; pigeons, 8 pair, 20c; squabs, 25c. Small lots sell at 1/201c D. above these quotations. Receipts large GAME .- Partridges quoted at 50@75c per pair; woodcock, \$2 50@2 75 per doz; common lucks, 40c, and Mallards, 75c per pair; rab oits, 10@12c each; squirrels, 95c@1 05 per doz. Venison, saddles, 14@15c per fb. Receipts

increasing. ONIONS .- Inactive. Quoted at \$1 50@1 75

PROVISIONS .- Mess pork is lower, as is also lard. No other changes noted during the week. Quotations hereare as follows:

9% @ Shoulders, % D...
Choice bacon, % D...
Stirs mess beef, new per bbl...
Plate beef.
Oried beef hams. HAY .- The following is a record of the

Monday—33 loads: Eight at \$14; five at \$15 and \$13; three at \$13 50; two at \$14 f0, \$12 50 and \$12; one at \$11. \$10, \$9 50, \$9, \$8 50 and \$8. linti-: Nine at \$15; four at \$14; two at \$16, \$13, \$12 and \$10; one at \$13 50, \$11 50 and \$11. Wednesday-30 loads: Seven at \$14, five at

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

King's Yards.

CATTLE. The market opened up at these yards with ,296 head of cattle on sale. The receipts of vestern cattle were large, and as the sup ply of native cattle was almost entirely con fined to common grades, they came in direct competition. There has never been a time when so many thin cattle were being marketed as at present, and it is evident that pas-turage must be poor throughout the State. The market opened up with a good demand. and if the westerns had not been here prices yould have ranged considerably higher it was there was a better feeling in the trade and prices were stronger. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS:

Fancy steers weighing 1,500 to 1,650 2 25702 50 2 25708 00

Sullivan sold Brown 29 mixed westerns av 533 lbs at \$2 05 and 44 to Loosemore av 900 lbs

Wreford & Beck sold Kelly 21 mixed westns av 825 lbs at \$2 and 26 to Loosemore av 775 lbs at \$2 40.

Brooka sold Murphy 25 mixed westerns av 907 lbs at \$2 and 7 av 647 lbs at \$2 50.

Scoffeld sold Stonehouse 4 thin heifers av 617 lbs at \$2 50. 617 lbs at \$2 50.
Purdy sold Genther 3 fair butchers' steers
av 893 lbs at \$3 25.
Johnston sold Flieschman a mixed lot of 14
head of coarse butchers' stock av 670 lbs at
\$3 25 and 9 stockers to Sullivan av 707 lbs at

Dennis sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 13 head Dennis soid Sullivan a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock av 977 lbs at \$2 70. Wreford & Beck soid Stonehouse 26 mixed westerns av 761 lbs at \$2 30. Brooka sold McGee 29 mixed westerns av 266 lbs at \$2 25 and 6 to Kolb av 1,075 lbs at

head of coarse butchers' stock av 683 lbs at \$2 25 and a good ox weighing 1,630 lbs at Dennis sold Caplis a mixed lot of 9 head of

Vanbuskirk sold McIntire a mixed lot of 7

thin butchers' stock av 766 lbs at \$2 50 lowe sold Sullivan 19 stockers av 722 lbs at fair butchers' stock av 770 lbs at \$2 75 and 9 stockers to Switzer & Ackley av 587 lbs at

\$2 25.

Marshall sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 24 head of fair butchers' stock av 1,033 lbs at \$3.

Johnston sold Switzer & Ackley 11 stockers av 700 lbs at \$2 50. Baker sold Reagan a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers' stock av 662 lbs at \$2.20 and 5 stockers to Sullivan av 742 lbs at \$2.20. Barnes sold Fileschman a mixed lot of 7 head of coarse butchers' stock av 755 lbs at

head of coarse butchers' stock av 755 lbs at \$2 30.

Sullivan sold Marshick 14 mixed westerns av 737 lbs at \$2 50.

D Sullivan sold Knoch 5 good butchers' steers av 1,144 lbs at \$3 75.

Barnes sold Sullivan 16 stockers av 873 lbs at \$2 50.

Lee sold Murphy a mixed lot of 5 head or coarse butchers' stock av 534 lbs at \$2 35.

Judson sold Sullivan 8 stockers av 777 lbs at \$2 35.

Robb sold Sullivan 7 stockers av 714 lbs at \$2 50.

Reid sold Heutter 3 fair butchers' steers av 930 lbs at \$3 20. Haults sold Grant a mixed lot of 25 head of thin butchers' stock av 737 lbs at \$2 40. Beseh sold Switzer & Ackley 5 stockers av

390 lbs at \$2 15. 90 lbs at \$2 15.

Beardsley sold Denk a mixed lot of 13 and of coarse butchers' stock av 720 lbs at Judson sold McGee 6 bulls av 955 lbs at

81 75. Guthrie sold Murphy a mixed lot of 7 head of coarse butchers' stock av 580 lbs at \$2 25. Page sold Marshick a mixed lot of 5 head of Page sold marshock at mixed rot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 936 lbs at \$2 75. Chavey sold Kellogg a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 935 lbs at \$2 65. Sweet sold Denk a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers stock av 666 lbs at \$2 50. Robb sold Kamman a mixed lot of 12 head f thin butchers' stock av 700 lbs at \$2 55. p sold J Wreford & fair butchers' steers

v 875 lbs at \$3 35 and a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock to Farnam av 860 lbs t \$2 65. Capwell sold Bussell a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock av 832 lbs at \$2 40.
Purdy sold Voigt a mixed lot of 11 head of
thin butchers' stock av 840 lbs at \$2 50.
Vanbuskirk sold McGee a mixed lot of 13 ead of coarse butchers' stock av 686 lbs at

Tabor sold Brooka 8 feeders av 953 ibs at \$3 and a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock to Fileschman av 953 lbs at \$2 50. Johnston sold Capits a mixed lot of 30 head of coarse butchers' stock av 588 lbs at \$2.

McMullen sold McIntire a mixed lot of 7 nead of fair butchers' stock av 666 lbs at

Eldridge sold Marx a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 938 lbs at \$3 10 and 7 thin ones av 665 lbs at \$2 50.

Balderson sold Reagan a mixed lot of 18 ad of coarse butchers' stock av 674 lbs a \$2 30 and 3 bulls av 856 lbs at \$3. Eldridge sold Kellogg a mixed let of 16 bead of fair butchers' stock av 770 lbs at

Wreford & Beck sold Mason 35 mixed westerns av 665 lbs at \$2 25. SHEEP.

The offerings of sneep numbered 4,808 head. The demand for sheep was the best we have had for some weeks. A New York party was selecting the best of the receipts for feeding purposes, and this had its effect on the mar ket, which showed an advance of 10@15 cents

over last week's prices and closed firm. Sweet sold Fitzpatrick 72 av 70 lbs at \$2 55. Scofield sold Young 111 av 85 lbs at \$3 25. McHugh sold John Robinson 120 av 77 lbs

Kalaher sold Loosemore 40 av 74 lbs a Beach sold John Robinson 44 av 53 lbs at Robb sold Loosemore 77 av 71 lbs at \$3. Rupert sold Monahan 103 av

Vickery sold Loosemore 80 av 75 lbs at Beach sold John Robinson 156, part lambs, av 69 lbs at \$3 40. Lovely sold Morey 78 av 85 lbs at \$3 85. Stabler sold John Robinson 156 av 63 lbs at McMullen sold Fitzpatrick 113, part lambs

Hauser sold Farwell 209 feeders av 92 lbs Lewis sold Loosemore 42 av 81 lbs at \$3 25. Patton sold Fitzpatrick 77 av 73 lbs at \$3 29. Craver sold Burt Spencer 244 av 75 lbs at Taylor sold Monahan 49 av 81 1bs at \$2 85 Adams sold Burt Spencer 36 av 85

v 68 lbs at \$3 20.

Shafer sold Loosemore 229 av 59 lbs at Watson sold Farweil 110 av 76 ibs at \$3. Adams sold Loosemore 41 av 75 lbs at \$2 50. Haley sold Morey 111, part lambs, av 78 Plotts sold Farwell 115 feeders av 76 lbs at

Hauser sold Baxter 46 av 75 lbs at \$2 80. Judson sold Farwell 62 lambs av 59 ibs at Bijss sold Farwell 38 feeders av 91 lbs at \$4 HOGS.

The offerings of hogs numbered 3,029 head. While prices for hogs during the past week in Chicago fell off fully 61 cents per hundred. the market here only declined 25 cents. This is owing to the fact that the local dealers here wanted about all that were offered, and the competition among them kept prices strong. It is a well known fact that when our local dealers want hogs, they can pay about Buffalo prices for them, or at least, so pear to them that it leaves no margin to the

shipper. Haley sold R S Webb 67 av 178 lbs at McHugh soid R S Webb 85 av 168 lbs a 5 65 and 65 to Webb Bros av 183 lbs at \$5 70 Allen sold Webb Bros 70 av 195 lbs at \$5 50 Lawson sold Hayes 49 av 179 lbs at \$5 60. Bartholemew sold Hayes 44 av 162 lbs a

Robb sold Bigley 42 av 209 lbs at \$5 50.

Scotled sold Clark 93 av 178 lbs at \$5 55.

J B Rowe sold Clark 38 av 190 lbs at \$5 55.

Switzer & Ackley sold R S Webb 31 av 196 lbs at \$5 50.
Giddings sold Webb Bros 25 av 200 lb₃ at \$5 65 and 42 av 228 lbs at \$5 60.
Hogan sold R S Webb 68 av 195 lbs at \$5 60.
Hauser sold Bigley 38 av 203 lbs at \$5 40.
Bresnahan sold R S Webb 61 av 179 lbs at

Haywood sold Webb Bros 69 av 213 lbs at Glenn sold R S Webb 45 av 168 lbs at \$5 30 Purdy sold R S Webb 20 av 203 lbs at \$5 50 Holmes sold Sullivan 78 av 180 lbs at \$5 25 Sweet sold Williams 41 av 112 lbs at \$5 60.

Vanbuskirk sold Williams 29 av 214 lbs at Patterson sold Sullivan 54 av 196 lbs a G D Spencer sold Sullivan 68 av 191 lbs at Craver sold Sullivan 86 av 179 lbs at \$5 60

Lyman sold Sullivan 32 av 198 lbs at \$5 50. Shepard sold Clark 83 av 190 lbs at \$5 60 Webb sold Webb Bros 34 av 221 lbs a Dennis sold Burt Spencer 81 av 169 lbs at Tabor sold Webb Bros 28 av 208 lbs at \$5 55

Robb sold Webb Bros 3s av 226 lbs at \$5 65

Harwood sold Sullivan 73 av 187 lbs at Page sold Sullivan 28 av 239 lbs at \$5 50. Pierson sold Webb Bros 149 av 192 lbs at Harwood sold Sullivan 69 av 163 lbs at Patton sold Farnam 16 av 171 lbs at \$5 55

Estep sold R S Webb 25 av 215 lbs at \$5 60. Pickering sold Rauss 21 av 171 lbs at \$5 65

CATTLE.-Receipts 13,538 against 13,679 the previous week. There were 300 car-loads of cattle on sale Monday. The attendance of buyers was good, and in most cases prices were higher than on the Monday previous. Good to extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers sold at \$5 50@6; good 1,300 to 1,400 lbs do at \$5@5 50; good 1,200 to 1,300 lbs do, \$1 25@4 75, to \$5 for fancy; good 1,100 to 1,200 lbs do, \$3 75@ 4 25, and good 1,000 to 1,100 lbs do at \$3 25@ 3 50. Mixed butchers, and cows and heifers in fair demand at \$2 25@3 25. There were about 90 loads of Texan cattle offering; inferior to best steers, \$2 90@3 25, with sales of cows and heifers at \$2@2 50; fair to good fat buils in fair demand at \$3@3 50; if extra \$3 75; sausage bulls, \$2 50@2 75; stock \$2@2 25; stockers and feeders in fair supply and moderate demand; the former were mainly sold within the range of \$2 50@3 25, and the latter at \$3 25@3 65, On Tuesday and Wednesday there were only three loads received. and with those left over from Monday were closed out at about former prices. Six loads were on sale Wednesday and the market ruled steady. On Friday the market was dull and the feeling weak. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS

Butchers' Stock—Inferior to com-mon steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs. 2 5023 25 Michigan stock catee, common to

 choice
 2 50@3 60

 Michigan feeders, fair to choice
 3 00@3 25

 Fat bulls fair to extra
 \$ 00@3 50

SHEEP.—Receipts 43,000, against 41,800 the previous week. The offerings of sheep on Monday consisted of 83 car-loads. The market opened up with a fair demand, prices ranging about the same as at the close of the ranging about the same as at the close of the previous week. Good to choice sheep sold at \$4@4 50; fair to good, \$2 75@3 75; culls, \$1 25 @2 25; lambs, good to choice, \$5@5 75. There were no sheep on sale Tuesday. On Wednesday 13 loads were received, a good part of which were lambs. Sheep were steady and lambs stronger. The receipts were light on Thursday and lambs sold 10 cents higher. On Friday the market for sheep was steady, but lambs were lower. Common to fair sheep sold at \$2 75@3 25; fair to good, \$3 50@4; good to choice, \$4 35@4 50; lambs, good to choice, \$5 25@5 75.

HOGS.—Receipts 46.350. against 38 845 the

Hogs.—Receipts 46,350, against 38,645 the previous week. The hog market opened up on Menday with 100 car-loads on sale, The demand was fairly active, but prices were somewhat lower than at the clese of last week. Good to choice Yorkers sold at \$6.35 Q6 50; fair do, \$8 10 Q6 25; selected medium weights, \$6.55 Q6 60; pigs, \$5.50 Q6. On Tuesday only three leads were offered and the market ruled steady, but on Wednesday with 27 loads on sale prices dropped 10 cents, and on Thursday 10@15 cents more was taken off. On Friday there were 48,000 bogs on sale. The demand was slow and prices 10@15 cents ower. Good to cheice Yorkers sold at \$6 15 @6 20; fair do, \$5 90@6; selected mediu weights, \$6 20@6 30; pigs, \$5 40@5 96.

CATTLE.-Receipts, 45,615 against 46,747 last week. Shipments 15,556. The receipts N. P. BOWSHER, South Bend, Ind on Monday numbered 15,025 head. For best native grades the demand was active, but the supply of this class was comparatively light, and prices ruled steady, but common cattle were weak and sold at a decline of 10 cents per hundred. Only one lot of cattle was good enough to sell above \$5 d5. Thirteen head of 1,533 lb steers sold to a New York buyer at 635. Shippers and exporters bought poor choice 1,080@1,507 lb steers at \$3@5 60, only a few above \$4 75; some 1,507 lb steers old at \$4 90 and 1,358 lb natives at \$4 25. Dressed beef men bought natives av 1.034@ ,435 lbs at \$3 40@5 65, but they perferred restern range cattle. Montana "grassers av 1,476 lbs sold at \$4 15; some av 1,300 to 1,410 bs sold at \$4 05@4 15; and 1,160 to 1,340 lb westerns at \$2 80@3 80; wintered Texans sold at \$2 50@3 40, and western cows at \$2 30@ 80. Through Texans sold at \$1 50@2 10 for ulls and cows, and \$2 20@3 10 for steers av 750 to 1,161 lbs. Native cows sold at \$1 40@ 70. principally at \$1 90@2 25; yeal calves av 140 to 320 ibs sold at \$2 65@4 80; and mixed outchering stock at \$2 20@2 60. Stockers av 596 to 880 lbs sold at \$1 90@2 60, and feeders v 940 to 1,090 lbs at \$2 45@3 05. Prices were shade lower on Tuesday with a dull market on Wednesday the receipts were heavy and he market slow, but prices were about teady. The market on Thursday was some what stronger, but not quotably higher. On

Friday the market ruled slow and unchanged The following were the closing QUOTATIONS: oor to best bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs.... Hogs.-Receipts 68,553 against 52,496 last week. Shipments 28,579. The receipts of hogs on Monday numbered 17,564. The market opened up with 24,000 on sale, about 7,000 of which were "stale" hogs.

The opening sales were at a decline of 10@15 cents from Saturday's prices, but the market strengthened before the close and the decline did not amount to more than 5@10 cents. Poor to prime light sold at \$5.65@5.90; inferor mixed to choice heavy, \$5 90@6 45; skips ond culls, \$3 50@5 50. The sale hogs numbered 28,000 on Tuesday, and the market was to some extent demonstrated. ome extent demoralized. Some early were made at former prices, but before the close prices declined 25 cents. The market was a little stronger on Wednesday, and on Thursday advanced 10 cents. On Friday mand was active and the market stronger.
Poor to prime light sold at \$5 70@6 25; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$5 80@8 20. skips and culls. \$3 50@5 60.



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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

REFERENCES-A. IVE OF MICHIGAN FARMER. COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE, -In the matter OMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of Abram S. Kinney, deceased. We the undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court, for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased, do he reby give notice that we will meet at the office of Walter Ross, Room 3, Hopps Block, number 10! Griswold street, in the city of Detroit, in said County, on Monday, the seventeenth day of December, A. D. 1883, and on Monday, the eighteenth day of March, A. D. 1889, at three o'clock P. M. of each of said days, for the purpose of examining and allowing said claims, and that six months from the seventeenth day of September, A. D. 1888, were allowed by said Court for creditors to were allowed by said Court for creditors to present their claims to us for examination and

llowance.
Dated Sept. 29th, 1888.
WALTER ROSS,
ANTHONY GROSFIELD,
Commissioner

-A. Ives & Son, Bankers. Detroit,

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE. In the matter of the estate of Elizabeth Kinney, deceased. We the undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased, do hereby give notice, that we will meet at the office of Walter Ross, Room 3, Hough Block. number 101 Griswold street, in the city of Detroit, in said County, on Monday, the seventeenth day of December, A. D. 1889, and on Monday, the eighteenth day of March, A. D. 1889, at three o'clock P. M. of each of syid days, for the purpose of examining and allowing said claims, and that fexamining and allowing said claims, and that dx months from the sevente inth day of Septem per, A. D. 1888, were allowed by said Court for

creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.

Dated Sept. 29th, 1888.

NOTICE. THE FARMERS' FERTILIZER Co., DETROIT, MICH.

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